The New-York Times.

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TELEGRAMS.

Further Particulars of the Trouble Between Turkey and Greece.

Both Governments Making Active Preparations for War.

Monarchical Candidates Elected to the Spanish Cortes.

THE EASTERN QUESTION.

Extension of Time for the Departure of Greeks from Constantinople—Seven Turkish Men-of-War Blockading Syra.

LONDON, Tuesday, Dec. 22.

The following dispatch, dated Constantinople yesterday, is just received, and embraces the latest news from that quarter:

"The Sultan has extended to three weeks the time for the departure of the Greeks from Constantinople. The Emperor of Russia has authorized Greek vessels (probably those carrying away the refugees) to use the Russian flag.

HOBART PASHA, the Turkish Admiral, with seven men-of-war, is blockading Syra, where the Greek steamer *Erosis* took refuge. PROTIADIS BEY, the Turkish Minister at Athens, has returned to Constantinople.

The Grecian Government is making rapid preparations for war."

Dispatches from the East say many Russians are volunteering for the Greek service.

A letter from Athens, dated Dec. 17, says the Ministerial Budget has been submitted to the Chambers, and notwithstanding the expectation of war with Turkey, the military estimates are not increased.

The Chamber of Commerce of Syra have petitioned the Athenian Government to pronounce against war.

SPAIN.

Election of Monarchical Candidates to the Cortes—Troops for Cuba.

MADRID, Tuesday, Dec. 22.

The elections for the Cortes in this city passed off with comparatively slight disturbance of public order. All the Monarchical candidates were elected. The Republicans have carried the Cities of Seville and Barcelona.

It is stated, on official authority, that up to the present moment 6,000 troops have been sent to reinforce the army in Cuba, and more will soon follow.

The Government announces that it will never abandon a colony of Spain.

MADRID, Tuesday, Dec. 22.

It is reported here that the United States have sent a special envoy to Spain, to negotiate the purchase of the Island of Cuba, and his arrival is daily expected.

GREAT BRITAIN.

Unanimous Condemnation of President Johnson's Message by the London Press.

LONDON, Tuesday, Dec. 22.

The Press of London is unanimous in condemnation of President JOHNSON'S Message, particularly the portion relative to the United States bonds.

Re-election to Parliament of Mr. Cardwell.

LONDON, Tuesday, Dec. 22.

Mr. CARDWELL was, to-day, reélected to Parliament from the City of Oxford.

FRANCE.

Serious Illness of M. Mounstier.

PARIS, Tuesday, Dec. 22.

M. MOUSTIER, late Minister of Foreign Affairs, is seriously ill.

SICILY.

Mount Etna Again Quiet.

LA VALLETTA, Malta, Tuesday, Dec. 22.

The recent eruption of Mount Etna has rapidly subsided, and the volcano has shown little sign of activity for the past two weeks.

PORTUGAL.

Changes in the Cabinet—New Financial and Foreign Ministers.

LISBON, Tuesday, Dec. 22.

A crisis has taken place in the Cabinet. DA SILVA has resigned and Count CAVALLEIROS has accepted, provisionally, the Ministry of Finance, and the Marquis of Baudeira that of Foreign Affairs.

CUBA.

Arrival of Rebel Prisoners at Nuevitas—Reports of Engagements.

HAVANA, Tuesday, Dec. 22.

Intelligence has been received here that Col. AGUERO BETANCOURT and twelve other insurrectionists arrived at Nuevitas yesterday as prisoners; also that a number of wounded Spanish officers and soldiers had arrived at that town for medical treatment. All the journals are unusually silent on the affairs in the insurrectionary districts. There are many rumors of engagements between the troops and insurrecionists. One report states that Col. BENEGASSI had been defeated in an engagement near Holguin; but the *Diario* denies the correctness of this report, and asserts that on the contrary the Government troops in that region have gained successes. Nearly all the soldiers who lately arrived from Spain have been sent to the seat of war. The reports that the inhabitants of the several towns on the Havana Western Railroad had joined the revolutionists, and that several bands of insurgents had been formed, are not confirmed.

The *Pais*, (newspaper,) the organ of the Cuban Party, suspended publication to-day. An editorial to its readers says:

"We are not permitted to treat with sufficiently ample liberty the questions of vital importance to the country; and the time when we shall be enabled to do so seems far distant. We have been obliged when attacked even in defence, to give answers which have been mutilated by the Censorship. The Censor has always been hostile to our principles, although the same principles to-day prevail throughout the Spanish peninsula. The pen is useless in our hands, and under the present circumstances it would be incompatible with our dignity to remain in the editorial chair. We prefer to guard the most absolute silence rather than attempt to continue our existence in the impotence to which we have been reduced."

A steamer arrived to-day from Cadiz with 900 fresh troops to reinforce those now in the field.

The Spanish steamer from Vera Cruz, via Sisal, has arrived here with her screw broken.

The French steamer from Vera Cruz is now five days overdue.

Successor to the Late Judge Robertson.

ALBANY, N. Y., Tuesday, Dec. 22.

Gov. FENTON appointed to-day FREEMAN J. FITHIAN, of New-York City, to fill the vacancy in the Superior Court, occasioned by the death of ANTHONY L. ROBERTSON.

Canal Contracts—An Injunction Served on the Canal Board.

ALBANY, N. Y., Tuesday, Dec. 22.

The Canal Contracting Board met here to-day, for the purpose of awarding contracts for keeping the canals in repair for the next five years. Sundry bids were received and opened, but before any award was made an injunction, issued by Recorder BOOKENDALE, of this city, was served on the Board, restraining them from making the letting. The matter was referred to Canal Auditor ORLA, for investigation, and it is expected that he will make his report to-morrow, and that the lettings will then be made. It has not yet transpired publicly who or what is at the bottom of the injunction movement.

CHINA AND JAPAN.

Arrival of the Steamer Great Republic —Markets and Ship News.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Tuesday, Dec. 22.

The steamer *Great Republic* arrived to-day with advices from Hong Kong Nov. 16, and Yokohama the 28th. She brings 320 passengers, 1,217 tons of freight, 1,565 packages of silk, and 800 packages of tea for New-York. The *Great Republic* made the connection with the steamer *Golden City*, which sailed for Panama to-day. She brings the following news:

SHANGHAE, Sunday, Nov. 15.

Commercial Exchange—On London, 6 months sight, 5s. 10d.; Credits, 5s. 10¼d.; on Paris, 6 months sight, francs, 735 per tael; bullion, Mexican dollars, $78 75 per $100 to $78 80; Carolus dollars, $81 30 per $100; Pekin gold, $172 50 per 10 taels, Shanghae weight; for silver, $111 50 per 100 taels, Canton weight; copper cash, $14 50 to a tael. American Cotton Goods—Settlements since the 14th of October, 2,500 pieces of Drill; prices, taels 4.4.0. to 4.6.0. ₱ piece. For Sheetings there is little demand at taels 4.2.0. ₱ piece. For Jeans the market is bare and nominal; taels, 3.7.5.@3.8.0. ₱ piece. American Anthracite Coals, 12.0.0. ₱ ton. British Gray Shirtings, 8¼-pound, taels, 2.1.2.@2.2.0. White Sheetings, 56 to 61 reed, taels, 1.9.5.@2.1.0. T Cloth, six to eight pounds, 1.4.0@2.2.0 ₱ piece. Woolens—S. S. Camlet, 12.0.0@12.5.0 ₱ piece; Long Ells, 6.1.0@6.7.0 ₱ piece; Spanish Stripes, 0.5.7@0.6.1 ₱ yard. Black teas, settlements, 29,250 chests common blackish leaf Congous at 17¼@18 taels; unsold stock, 16,000 chests. Green Teas—Receipts, 100,000 half-chests; the demand was active; fine and finest Moyune, 43 @46 taels ₱ picul; the purchases for the month have been 82,000 half-chests; unsold stock, 77,000 half-chests of all descriptions.

The following are the cargoes of vessels which have sailed for New-York: Oct. 15, *Horatio*, 459,324 pounds; Oct. 24, *Dalfsund*, 755,051 pounds; Oct. 24, *Courier*, 524,708 pounds; Nov. 2, *William Turner*, 488,047 pounds; Nov. 9, *Marone*, 546,881 pounds. The *Charger* left on the 13th of November. The *Golden State* and *Bavarian* are loading.

The Viceroy Concedes Indemnity for the Hang Chow Outrages—Serious Disturbances in Northern China.

SHANGHAE, Sunday, Nov. 15.

The English fleet, including the *Rodney*, *Rinaldo* and *Icarus*, reached Nankin Nov. 8. On the next day the British Consul, MEDHURST, with a guard of marines, called on the Viceroy and demanded full reparation for the insults offered to the missionaries at Hang Chow. The Viceroy proposing to delay the discussion, was informed that if he did not comply by 5 o'clock P. M. that day, the Chinese gunboat, anchored off Nankin, would be seized. Whereupon he immediately complied with all the demands. Three hundred men were sent to Hang Chow to degrade and punish SHETAZI. The Chinese gunboat was sent to Chin-Kiang with an English officer aboard, who will surrender her to the Chinese officials upon compliance with all demands. The fleet returned to Shanahae.

Polls were opened Nov. 3 at Hankow and Kuckiang. The vote was almost unanimous for GRANT and COLFAX.

Serious disturbances have broken out in Northern China. Gen. LING, having raised the banner of rebellion, had gathered around him many disorderly bands.

A proclamation against Christians, which first appeared in the province of Hanau, is now widely posted throughout the Empire. The report that Imperial soldiers had been sent to drive relative to the gold diggers from the Chefoo gold mines, was unfounded.

The bark *Amelia Coats*, for Swatow, was wrecked on the east coast.

The troubles between the Chinese and foreigners at Formosa are assuming a serious aspect. Two gunboats have been sent to protect the latter.

The United States steamer *Shenandoah* has gone home. The flagship *Piscataqua* is at Woosung, as is also the *Ashuelot*. The other vessels of the American squadron are in Japanese waters and at the South.

The British men-of-war *Rodney*, *Rinaldo*, *Icarus*, and the gunboats *Raney* and *Zebra*, are in front of Nankin.

The American bark *Charles*, LANCASTER, master, was lost near New-Chung. The crew took to the boats, of which one is missing.

The Steamship Navigation Company's steamer *Yokoh* sunk at her wharf Nov. 14.

YOKOHAMA, Saturday, Dec. 28.

The news is meagre. The rebels are still fighting; but their chief town is said to have been taken by the Imperialists.

The Tokugawa clan, the supporters of the Tycoon, have settled down at Burunga and turned their attention to commerce. They desire to open their port to foreign trade, thus dividing the commerce of the west coast with Nagata. It is reported that seven war ships appeared in the Inland Sea and made a descent on the Provinces. They burned many castles and some towns. The squadron will probably visit all the Daimios who abandoned the Tycoon through fear.

Prince SATSUMA'S visit to the Mikado at Yeddo was postponed on account of the discovery of a plot to capture him. Preparations are again being made for his visit, this time by land.

The United States steamers *Oneida* and *Maumee* are at Yokohama.

A Circular from the Vigilance Committee of Seymour, Ind.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Tuesday, Dec. 22.

A circular, purporting to emanate from the Seymour Vigilance Committee, states that the Committee have been informed that certain parties in and about Seymour have been making threats against the "regulators," and that if these threats are carried into execution the parties in question may expect to be summarily dealt with; but if they conduct themselves civilly toward the "regulators," they will permit the warned parties to live at their homes and will protect them.

The Virginia Stay Law Extended to the 1st of July.

RICHMOND, Va., Tuesday, Dec. 22.

Gen. STONEMAN issued an order this evening extending the Stay law till the 1st day of July next. The order provides: "That if before that time the debtor pays all the accrued interest, the execution will be further stayed until further orders. In the meantime, if the debtor attempts to dispose of property to the prejudice of the executor, the Judge of a Court may order the issue of an execution against him."

Gov. Fenton's Reception at Albany.

ALBANY, N. Y., Tuesday, Dec. 22.

Gov. FENTON gave a large and brilliant reception this evening. The executive mansion was thronged by a fine assemblage, including, besides the leading citizens of the capital, a large number of leading ladies and gentlemen from other parts of the State. It was the farewell reception of the Governor, and was admirable in all respects.

New-York Central Railroad Stock in Canada.

MONTREAL, Canada, Tuesday, Dec. 22.

Considerable excitement prevailed here on the Stock Exchange yesterday in consequence of a report that the New-York Central Railroad Company had declared a dividend of 80 per cent., and the stock rose to 162. Short sellers at the former rate lost so heavily that some embarrassment is looked for.

Railroad Accident in Virginia—Several Persons Killed.

ALEXANDRIA, Va., Tuesday, Dec. 22.

The material train on the Manassas Gap Railroad ran off the track this morning between Gainesville and Manassas Junction. Three or four men were killed and seven wounded, three of them fatally. A train with surgeons has left here for their relief. The accident will occasion no interruption in travel.

The Militia Troubles in Arkansas—Two Pickpockets Hung by a Mob in Tennessee.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Tuesday, Dec. 22.

Gens. BABCOCK and PORTER, of Gen. GRANT'S staff, left for Arkansas this afternoon to investigate the militia troubles.

Last night at Carroll Station, on the Mobile and Ohio Railroad, near Humboldt, two pickpockets who had been infesting that road, were caught in the act of picking a pocket, and were taken by the passengers and citizens of the station and hung to a tree.

JAMES GALVIN has been found guilty of murder in the first degree for killing a policeman last Christmas.

In the United States District Court, Judge TREAT presiding, in the case of Mrs. CATHARINE BAILEY vs. the St. Louis Mutual Life Insurance Company, where action was brought to recover $5,000 on her husband's life, which the defendants declined to pay, on the ground that the deceased had failed to pay the premium for three months, and that his son, at the instance of his friends and physicians, called at the office and paid the premium while his father was on his death-bed, representing that he was in his usual health, and therefore the contract was null and void, the Court ruled that the Company could not hold to the contract if Dr. BAILEY lived and repudiate it if he died.

Verdict in Favor of the Government in the Cincinnati Whisky Cases.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Tuesday, Dec. 22.

The jury in the United States Court, Southern District of Ohio, Judge LEAVITT presiding, today gave verdict for the Government against three lots of whisky. The first, twenty barrels, was claimed by CHARLES SLIVENS, of New-Richmond, Ohio; the second, 359 barrels, with a distillery, rectifying-house and fixtures, by the same claimant; and the third, twenty-six barrels whisky and other property, was claimed by W. N. O. MCMURCHY, of New-Richmond, Ohio. The defendants in each case moved for a new trial. JAMES T. WORTHINGTON, late revenue agent, was the informant. The property condemned is valued at $65,000.

JOHN FICKLER was run over and killed by a train on the Ohio and Mississippi Road near the depot this morning.

Championship Billiard Match at Chicago.

CHICAGO, Tuesday, Dec. 22.

The billiard match between MCDEVITT and GOLDTHWAITE, for $500 a side and the championship of the United States, commenced at 8 o'clock tonight at Crosby's Music Hall. At 10 o'clock MCDEVITT scored 781 points, and GOLDTHWAITE 517. It will take until about midnight to complete the game.

Sailing of the Golden City from San Francisco.

SAN FRANCISCO, Tuesday, Dec. 22.

The steamer *Golden City* sailed to-day for Panama. She carries $519,000 in treasure, including $309,000 for New-York, and $295,000 for England. There is no change in the flour and wheat market.

Sailed ships *Cubano*, for Liverpool; *Davenport*, for Cork.

SOUTH AND CENTRAL AMERICA.

Arrival from Aspinwall of the Steamship Arizona—$392,410 in Treasure.

The steamship *Arizona*, from Aspinwall, arrived yesterday. The following is her treasure list:

SPECIE LIST.

Eugene Kelly & Co..	$102,6 0	F. Probst & Co.....	$233,114
Wells, Fargo & Co..	52,6	Trevor & Colgrave....	1,018
Chickering & Co....	600	S. F. Isaacs & Asch.	1,900
Total.....			$392,410

Hon. Caleb Cushing en route for Bogota —Speculations as to His Mission—Attempted Suicide of a Missionary—The Murderer of Mr. Parker.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PANAMA, Monday, Dec. 14, 1868.

The most notable event of the past week on this Isthmus has been the arrival of Hon. CALEB CUSHING, *en route* to Bogota, the capital of the Republic, on a mission from the State Department at Washington. The advent of an ordinary man on a special mission to this Republic from the Government at Washington, would have attracted no particular attention. But the general sentiment, both among natives and foreigners is, that a man of such high character and of such distinguished ability as Gen. CUSHING could be sent on only a most important errand. So the people have been engaged in guessing what that can be. It is not to be supposed that he has gone simply on the Darien Canal scheme; though some argue that the gift of the right to cut a canal across the Isthmus is equivalent to the cession to the United States of the whole State of Panama. The canal might not be over 200 feet wide, but it must be fed from many streams on both sides of it, and from large lakes or bodies of water located at a great distance from either shore. We will say, then, that the land for at least thirty miles on each side of the canal must be completely under the control of the United States; for it would not do at all to leave the canal and its dependencies in the hands of the native Government. So, with the Panama Railroad on the one side and the Darien Canal on the other in the hands of the United States, the whole State would be virtually out of the hands of this Republic, and it might as well be so legally.

Gen. CUSHING, on his arrival at Aspinwall, finding no steamer advertised to sail for Carthagena before the 25th inst., the United States Consul at that port requested the Commander of the United States gunboat *Fantic* to furnish him and his Secretary with transportation, and that vessel left with the party on board on the 11th inst. The trip to Bogota will be made from Aspinwall in about seventeen days, if the Magdalena River is found unobstructed by revolutionists.

The State, so far as we know, is quiet, although we have constant reports of new conspiracies to overthrow the present Government. The Legislature or Convention is now in session at Panama; but I do not learn that they have done much, except to propose and discuss a project of doubling the taxes, mainly paid by foreigners.

Gen. FITZ-HENRY WARREN, United States Minister Resident at Guatemala, who has been on leave of absence of two months to the States, returned here on the 9th, and left for Guatemala next day.

An agent of the French steamship line between St. Nazaire and Aspinwall arrived here last week, to make arrangements for the existence of the line from Panama to Valparaiso. The ships on the Pacific side will commence to run early in 1870.

A Catholic missionary, named COURTNEY, who came to Panama on the Australian steamer *Rudine*, cut his throat from ear to ear on his arrival in this city, supposed while in a state of temporary insanity. He did not die, however, and will probably recover. He had with him £3,000 sterling in exchange, and several thousand dollars in gold.

Mr. JAMES L. BALDWIN, who killed Mr. PARKER, Superintendent of the Panama Railroad two months since, and then shot himself through the head, is now rapidly failing. He cannot live more than a day or two.

The authorities at the port of Carthagena lately seized a British sloop from Aspinwall and her cargo, and confiscated both, because the captain presented no manifest to the Custom-house. A British war vessel will probably inquire into the facts.

The United States gunboat *Penobscot* arrived at Aspinwall from St. Jago de Cuba on the 12th inst. Capt. EASTMAN reports that the whole of that part of the Island of Cuba is in arms.

Mr. JAMES A. GLEASON, a prominent merchant of Charleston, S. C., had a dispute with a negro in the Mayor's office in that city on the 18th inst., during which the colored man drew his pistol and shot Mr. GLEASON through the heart, killing him instantly.

FOREFATHERS' DAY.

Celebration of the Anniversary of the Landing of the Pilgrims.

Dinner of the New-England Society at Delmonico's.

Speeches by Hon. Schuyler Colfax, Hon. J. Lothrop Motley, Prof. Hitchcock, Gen. McDowell, Judge Brady and Others.

The "New-England Society of the City of New-York," celebrated the two hundred and forty-eighth anniversary of the landing of the Pilgrims in Plymouth, last evening, by a dinner at DELMONICO'S, Fourteenth-street and Fifth-avenue. Seats were provided for 250 members of the Society and invited guests. JOSEPH H. CHOATE, Esq., the President of the Society, presided, with Hon. SCHUYLER COLFAX, Vice-President elect, Gen. MCDONALD, Prof. HITCHCOCK, and E. P. WHIPPLE on his right, and Hon. J. LOTHROP MOTLEY, Rev. Dr. JOHN HALL, Rev. Dr. BELLOWS and JOSEPH HOXIE, Esq., on his left. Among the prominent members and invited guests present were Judge BRADY, President of the Friendly Sons of St. Patrick, E. M. ARCHIBALD, President of the St. George's Society, JAMES W. BERKMAN, President of the St. Nicholas Society; WM. PATTEN, President of the St. Andrew's Society; MOSES H. GRINNELL, Judge PEABODY, GEO. CABOTT WARD, D. B. EATON, Col. FRANK HOWE, and ELLIOT C. COWDIN, Vice-President of the New-England Society.

Before entering the dining-room, on motion of Mr. GRINNELL, an invitation was sent to Mrs. SCHUYLER COLFAX and her lady friends to attend the celebration, in response to which, and just before commencing the regular toasts, the following ladies entered the banquet room and were greeted with hearty applause: Mrs. SCHUYLER COLFAX, Mrs. E. P. WHIPPLE, of Boston; Mrs. JOSEPH H. CHOATE, mother and sister; Mrs. E. C. COWDIN, Mrs. Col. FRANK E. HOWE, Mrs. SINCLAIR, Mrs. JONAH M. FISKE and Mrs. BRIDGMAN.

The dinner was gotten up with the artistic excellence of the culinary art that distinguishes all of DELMONICO'S efforts in that line, and was topped off with the Divine blessing invoked by Rev. Dr. HITCHCOCK, after which the President opened the speechmaking of the evening by paying a feeling tribute to the memory of the late Judge BONNEY, who, he said, had been forty years a member of the Society and thrice elected its President. If the Pilgrim Fathers could revisit the earth they would find among all the years that have passed since they left the scene of their labors, none that afforded greater cause for pride and rejoicing than the present. Their first cause for pride would be that the commonwealths which they founded were members of the great Union of States that have now taken their place in the front rank of the nations of the earth. The whole land now had the assurance of perpetual peace. The national conscience had at last been reached on the great question of the national credit. [Applause.] The people by an overwhelming majority had indorsed the doctrine that honesty is the best policy; [applause;] that the national debt for freedom was worth paying, and that we were not to be a nation of cut-throats and repudiators. [Renewed applause.] No member of Congress had been found to espouse the desperate scheme of an expiring President, to put the National finances on a par with his bankrupt political fortunes. [Great applause.] Another cause for pride was the election to the highest offices in the gift of the nation of the great soldier who fought our battles for freedom, and the trusted statesman whose presence graced this festive occasion. [Applause.] They, as sons of the Pilgrims, were determined that the same liberty of speech and freedom of conscience that their forefathers upheld in the *Mayflower* should be continued and preserved by their descendants to the latest generation. [Great applause.] Mr. CHOATE then alluded to the City of New-York, the adopted home of the New-Englander, and to the sister societies represented there to-night, hitting off the peculiar characteristics of the different nationalities, and eliciting almost uninterrupted laughter and applause. Coming down to the serious business of the occasion, he proceeded to announce the first of the following regular toasts:

1. *The Day*—Memorable as the day on which civil and religious liberty was founded on a rock.
2. *The President of the United States.*
3. *The State of New-York.*
4. *The City of New-York.*
5. *The Congress of the United States*—The representatives of the people cannot fail on Forefathers' Day to find hand an efficient speaker.
6. *New-England Scholarship*—Never more worthy of honor than when penetrated by the spirit of freedom.
7. *The Army and Navy*—Both have illustrated the heroic age of our history by imperishable records and immortal names.
8. *New-England*—Its area extends as fast and as far as its sons migrate.
9. *American Commerce*—From the little *Mayflower* have sprung the winged fleets which now whiten every sea.
10. *The Old World and the New*—Year by year united more and more closely in interests, ideas and sympathies.
11. *Our Sister Societies*—Their general hospitalities and their kindred sympathies will ever secure to them a hearty welcome at the table or the Pilgrims.
12. *The Press*—Fearless in assailing wrong, resolute in defending right.
13. *The Ladies.*

To the first toast, Prof. HITCHCOCK responded as follows:

SPEECH OF PROF. HITCHCOCK.

MR. PRESIDENT AND GENTLEMEN: Thoughts of the past are apt to beget speculations about the future. And so it happens that historians are almost always prophets. To-night, after twelve months of painful abstinence, we repeat the story of our fathers' virtues. And we cannot help asking ourselves about "the coming man." Will he keep up this commemorative banquet? If so, after what fashion? To eat more, might not be quite safe for him; but that he speak less is surely to be anticipated, unless we utterly despair of human progress. At all events we have the highest authority for believing that we are far more imperiled by what comes out of the mouth than by what goes into it. I mean no disrespect to our most worthy and brilliant presiding officer. I think it would be made his duty not only to talk, but to talk long, so long that all the rest of us may be let off easily. For my own part, I would rather not talk at all; and to persuade you of my sincerity in this avowal, I shall make haste to be done. You have heard my text. It may be found in all our programmes. It has stood at the head of many discourses for these many years. There is nothing new to be said of it; nothing *true* that is new; nothing *false* that is new. Both panegyric and invective have done their utmost. The Puritans have had their trial and got their verdict. Their judgment day has come and gone. They have won their palm-branches and their crowns. They sit now on the highest thrones, among the champions and martyrs of human freedom, civil and religious. It has been charged against them, and this is the gravest of all the charges, that they were less ready to concede liberty to others than to demand it for themselves. But they did demand and did achieve it for themselves; and, what is more, they rested their claim upon a basis the logic of which requires the self-same liberty for all men. The eulogy of most men is their severest reproach—that they "builded better than they knew." The rock on which our fathers stepped at the Plymouth landing, the geologists say, is a bowlder, swept down there in the glacial period. But the rock upon which they planted their institutions, was the rock of ages. The one thing they were most intent upon was to fear God and keep His commandments. And though this fear of God be not the last and highest of our religious sentiments, it is indisputably the first; and is to all true heroism what their roots are to the mountains. Complain, if you will, of that old Puritanic conception of the divine sovereignty; it was a majestic peak, toward which all human inequalities were religiously leveled up. The Puritanic logic ends at last in democracy; not that bastard democracy which lies just inside the teeth, but the true democracy of the heart, which will not be satisfied till justice has triumphed from the rising to the setting sun. We indulge in no blind laudation of our pilgrim fathers. We pray not to have them repeated in history. Men and epochs are never repeated; only forces and principles forevermore. Be it ours to understand these men, and in our day do our part as bravely as they in their day did theirs.

To the second and third toasts the band played appropriate airs.

Judge BRADY was called on to respond to the fourth regular toast.

SPEECH OF JUDGE BRADY.

To the toast of "The City of New-York," Judge BRADY, President of St. Patrick's Society, responded in a long and witty speech, rich in choice ideas and terms of expression. In allusion to the immense number of Irishmen in the City, he called St. Patrick the patron saint, and laughingly remarked of the advent here of New-Englanders, telling them that himself and his Irish compeers could get along without them, and were quite competent to fill all the offices, take all the emoluments and drippings, and drink all the whisky. He took occasion to tell a story of an Irishwoman selling flowers in Washington Market, who was approached by a gentleman, courting, at the time, a very beautiful young lady. He would not say that the gentleman was the President of this Society, for, if he did, he should be telling the truth. The young lady soon came up and the gentleman's attention was much divided between herself and the flowers. The Irishwoman finally suggested to the lady that she should step aside, saying, "Ye are puttin' the gintleman out of conseate wid the flowers." The other story told, was of two newly-arrived Irishmen who, on going to bed here, were beset by mosquitoes. They covered their heads with the bedclothes, but finally peeped out, and saw some fireflies. "Ah," said one, "they're in airnest; they've got their lanterns wid 'em." The speaker concluded with a toast to the City of New-York, the golden paradise of the refugee Yankee, who is always found standing on his legs, even if he has to do so by the skin of his teeth.

The President then gave three cheers for the City of New-York and Judge BRADY.

To the fifth toast: Hon. SCHUYLER COLFAX responded, and on rising, was greeted with prolonged applause.

SPEECH OF SCHUYLER COLFAX.

He said: MR. PRESIDENT AND GENTLEMEN OF THE NEW-ENGLAND SOCIETY: I am grateful more than any feeble words of mine can express for the opportunity I enjoy to-night, for the first time in my life, in participating with you in that toast to the great country of our citizenship we are all so justly proud of. And I thank you most cordially for the very kind, and I may say the very affectionate manner, in which you have welcomed me as I arose to respond to this toast. The Congress of the United States is a body of men whose deeds are written down on the pages of history for ages to refer to. On the adamant of its earthly page will be written its record, whether that record be for good or for evil. [Applause.] It speaks for itself, not only to its country, but to the onlooking world; and I can say here, without fear of venturing into the arena of professional questions, that whatever criticisms may have from time to time arisen, or hereafter may arise, either from warm friends or cold adversaries, we know that in that great record in which is written the deeds of earth, the blessings of millions have been evoked upon our own heads. [Cheers.] God grant that the Congress of the future may be as faithful to duty and to principle, and to devotion to the down-trodden and to the oppressed, as were the Congresses that have passed. [Applause.] I stand here among you, my friends, not as one justly entitled to membership with you in this famed Society of the Sons of the Pilgrims, for neither by birth nor descent can I lay claim to being a New-Englander. I am indeed and regular standing one of the associates of St. Nicholas Society, and of those who assume the glorious name of Knickerbocker. Born in this City of New-York—of whose grand record of wealth and progress our whole country is so justly proud—like many others of you I migrated to the West, and you may remember that wherever we went our steps, one of our historians tells us that any American can who honors our country in representing it in whatever humble capacity, is, in fact, ever an American, though abroad, and that the advancing tide of civilization seems ever to sweep, like that which scattered the Pilgrims of the *Mayflower* from the East to the distant West. [Applause.] But, gentlemen, permit me to say that though there is no drop of New-England blood in my veins, I stand here to-night to vindicate New-England principles, which are upright and honorable. [Cheers.] They are principles of which I am and of which you are all so justly proud—those I have ever cherished as the apple of my eye, for I firmly believe in them as the wisest and most beneficial for this great and glorious country of ours. And although not in blood nor in alliance a New-Englander, I have received so many kindnesses from the people of New-England in every electoral capacity, that I may call myself a New-Englander, if not by adoption at least by election. [Renewed cheering.] But I don't speak of the people of New-England as a section. Far from it. If in the years that have gone past we are glad to give a thought, and please the eyes of our imagination with the first place we drew breath, and with the scenes of our nativity, we should not forget that to all sections of our country we owe a debt of affectionate regard. In the dire conflict of war we were all purged from sectional animosity, and taught to love the people of the States of New-England, and of any other State, as part and parcel of this great Republic, which is washed by the waters of the two greatest oceans of the globe. [Applause.] It was natural to us by the brave men who left kith and kindred, and homes, happy to follow to the field of battle, and enforce our rights with such leaders and commanders as this my friend on the left, Gen. MCDOWELL, New-England reminds me very forcibly of Old England; you have rivalled Old England in your manufacturing industries and indomitable perseverance. You have more than rivalled the mother land from which you have taken your sectional name, in your distinguished seats of learning—your educational establishments. New-England is poor in her soil, but rich in her knowledge and in her faith. [Cheers.] Those principles which are known all over the world to have emanated from ourselves have been advocated in every part of the world by different nationalities, for liberty, and justice, and magnanimity, and good fellowship, and hospitality, have become our nation's principles long ago, as now, in this the afternoon of the nineteenth century; [cheers;] and all of us, of all parties and classes and creeds, rejoice to see placed on our national escutcheon the statement that no matter how poor, no matter how humble, no matter how helpless, no matter how ignorant he be may be, that claims to be an American citizen, from the Gulf to the lakes the people have unanimously decreed

"A man 's a man for a' that."

I know it is a proud boast of Fourth of July orators that in the two hundred and fifty years that have elapsed since we first date our progress, as a nation on the road toward fame and progress, we have labored not in vain, but, on the contrary, that we have astonished not only ourselves, but the entire world, and that even inside of that half century, from the landing of the fathers of the *Mayflower*, we have risen to greater social height than was ever known of any other nation in all the circuit of the globe. With regard to the truth of the assertion, I will not now weary you by reciting dry statistics. It is not for me to speak in words of boasting of the prosperity and power which signalled the arrival of the Knickerboxer, the Huguenot, the Quaker and others who landed on the Atlantic border in the hundreds of years now are past. We can learn from them a sobrier lesson. We should revert to the grandeur of American citizenship. It is that which has been stamped with the approval of Divinity. [Prolonged applause.] It is that that we should treasure in our hearts and guardian the vestal fire of olden times; it is that that fills my heart when I think of the past history of this great country, while daring to look beyond the present, I see in the future, rivaled as it seems to be, nothing but a magnificent hereafter for this grand and great country of ours. [Cheers.] It is that shield of American citizenship which should make us feel as pleased, as proud, as did the Roman citizenship of the days of Paul. It is that which is recognized by us in every country and clime, and is the boast of true Americans. Let us always sweep onward in the van, in the march, and adhere to the principles of our Constitution, and we shall impress the whole world that the people must rule. [Cheers.] American citizenship will be as potential in the State of Texas as in the State of New-York. We wish to teach those who represent us that, when speaking in our behalf they should not, on the one hand, entail on us disgrust by boastful gascony, or, on the other, merit contempt by bowing the knee to oppressive conduct. And thus when, with our silver-tuned and calm American nationality, we command that respect which our great resources and intellectual power merit, we needpot go into the markets of the world to offer gold and silver to induce others to share with us our brilliant future. I feel ashamed as an American—and I do not hesitate to make the announcement—when I see men of property rushing to purchase or bribe fellow men with gold. We should spurn the idea, as should any righteous woman spurn that husband who had been bought by her dower. We Americans should merely welcome all into our inexhaustible land. Doing they we shall respect the memory of the Pilgrim fathers; doing this we shall respect our own honor; doing this we shall respect the nationality of which we are so justly proud; doing this our great Republic should take her exalted place among the nations of the earth to which Heaven has so unequivocally called her. [Enthusiastic applause.]

Hon. J. LOTHROP MOTLEY, the historian, being called on to respond to the sixth toast, was received with tumultuous applause.

SPEECH OF MR. MOTLEY.

He said that no words could express his gratitude for the cordiality of his reception; but he had learned how soon one forgets that he is a stranger in the genial atmosphere of New-York. He came there to listen and admire, and not to make a speech. How could he expect to add to the eloquent allusions to New-England that he had heard to-night? The old slang parase about New-England being left out in the cold, if it seemed, was not popular now-a-days or appreciated in this latitude. He never could understand, in fact, how it was to be accomplished. From New-England had flowed a current of thought, opinion and culture that had already reached the shores of the Pacific, and who could tell how much that great current would lose in depth and swiftness if New-England were swept away? In going to the far West, wherever the traveler turned his gaze for New-England and others who had reared a powerful State to take its place in the National Cosmetic. When the vanerable American poet, WILLIAM CULLEN BRYANT, in his noble and lofty poem of "Thanatopsis," bids his reader to lose himself in the continuous woods where rolls the Oregon, and hears no sound save his own dashing. The poet had lived to see these woods peopled by New-Englanders

THE MAGAZINES.

—*Hours at Home* opens its number with a familiar name, Dr. BUSHNELL, who gives a characteristically able dissertation on the ideas of "Progress entertained respectively by DARWIN, SPENCER and EMERSON. It is a happy combination of men for criticism—happy from their very diversity—and a metaphysical subject is handled in a popular way. No new isms are entertained by Dr. BUSHNELL on this subject; he defends the Christian Gospel as he understands it. "Bab and Babism" is an instructive account of the religious and political insurrection in Paris from 1845 to 1853. Its chief, or prophet, called himself *Bab*, or the *Door*—hence the title of the article. "The Heir of Redclyffe" gives three more chapters (38, 39 and 40) of her interesting, but apparently interminable, "Chaplet of Pearls," begun in 1867 we believe, and "to be continued" way into 1869. "H. H.," a genuine poet, contributes a simply-constructed, thoughtful and beautiful poem, called "My Tenants." Mrs. AUSTIN, an excellent story writer, adds a good short story to the number, "Sackcloth Under Velvet." "Motherless Girls" have "Chaps. 9, 10 and 11" in this number. Dr. ROOSA, the Eye and Ear Professor, takes severely to task a recent contributor, who spoke of the "human eyes," according to the Professor, "like the street placards of charlatans and venders of so-called eye-cups." Mrs. HINSDALE furnishes a poem, "The Sleeping Earth," and HELEN BROWN a Christmas ode, "The Morning Star." Mr. BACON has a short Chinese article; Mr. WELFORD his "Books and Authors Abroad," and "A Chat with M. Berryer" is translated from the German. These, with "Leisure Moments" and "Literature of the Day," make up a good and instructive number.

—*Harper's*, for January, contains four profusely and attractively illustrated articles, "The Silent City at Greenwood," the "Buffalo Range," "Paul Du Chaillu Again," and a continuation of the pleasant "South Coast Saunterings in England." In this specialty of illustrated articles *Harper's* stands unrivalled and unapproached, nor has its superiority been abused, since the artistic excellence of its cuts has been as steadily improved and as carefully studied as if it were pushed by competition. There are also full-page illustrations to JOHN BROUGHAM'S cheery poem "My Old Woman and I," and to the noteworthy story of "My Enemy's Daughter." "The New Timothy" is continued in Part VIII. Mr. J. W. DE FOREST, a prolific magazinist, gives a sketch in his specialty—*i. e.* Southern society and history—called "Chivalrous and Semi-chivalrous Southrons." "My Visit to Utopia" is a pleasant short story, and the "Bishops of Rome," the "Murder of Escovedo," and the "Abbas Pasha of Egypt" are instructive historical sketches. "A Public Building" is an enthusiastic description of the Capitol at Washington; "A Christian's Creed" is a short poem. The Editor's Drawer is crammed with laughable stories, both old and new—chiefly old; the Easy Chair is charmingly meditative, garrulous, critical, discursive. It is a capital number.

—*Lippincott's*, for January, is the most distinctively holiday-like of all the magazines. It comes redolent of Christmas and New-Year, and suggestive as well as redolent. There is a merry article on Christmas Pantomimes, as young master Bull has them in London, with talk of "Boxing-night" and the "Adelphi," and other things, seen, more or less, "through a glass darkly" by us Brother Jonathans; a poem on "The Old Year and the New;" a tale by LUCY HAMILTON HOOPER, called "The Blue Cabinet, a Christmas Story;" yet another one, all about the Kardouon, which, we are given to understand, is "the brightest, liveliest and most beautiful of all lizards," called "Golden Dreams: A Christmas Story;" then, having had the Londoner's Christmas, it is no more than fair that we should have, as we do, the "Parisian New Ye ar's," or a description of the day as it goes in Paris; finally, New Year's Day opens the pleasant Monthly Gossip, and Christmas crops out twice as the gossip goes along. Besides all this, there is a new instalment of Mrs. DAVIS' serial, "The Pearl of Great Price;" a very effective short story, "Not Dead, Nor Living," by Mrs. AUSTIN; the first number (with a full-page illustration) of a new serial, "Beyond the Breakers: An American Story,"—a novel of the present and of Pennsylvania; those "Poems for a Golden Wedding," *i. e.*, by STODDARD, BOKER and BAYARD TAYLOR; some beginnings of an account of *Griscelli*, "the secret agent" of NAPOLEON III.; some poetical stanzas of EDGAR FAWCETT, the "Cross and Crown;" "Justice for Bluebeard," which is tersely done, and not badly, though THACKERAY has done it so much better; and an essay by KARL BLIND, asking, "Will Spain be a Republic," and answering "Yes." Thus the magazine is varied, timely and entertaining.

—The *Eclectic*, for January, gives as its embellishment "Tasso at the Court of Ferrara." Its selections are varied and attractive, as usual. There are fresh chapters, of course, of TROLLOPE'S "He Knew He was Right," curious and recondite articles from *Chambers' Journal* on "Ancient Manuscripts," the "Muscovites," and the "Hindu View of the Late Eclipse;" one from the *Eclectic* on "The Phantoms of St. Mark;" most social articles from the *Saturday* and the *Spectator*; the "Sun's Distance," from *Macmillan*; "Clever Women," from *Westminster*; "Cardinal MAZARIN," from *Fraser*; "Mme. DE LAFAYETTE," from *Temple Bar*, and, in a word, entertaining or instructive articles from a great variety of sources, forming an excellent number of a magazine always full of good selections.

—*Packard's*, for January, introduces its old favorites and some new ones. OLIVER DYER, the wickedest man—we beg his pardon, the man who made the reputation of the Wickedest Man—discourses on the "Judicial Corruption of New-York City," regarded, we should judge, from a scriptural point of view. Mr. GREELEY contributes a page on "The Virtue of Persistency." Mr. CUMMINGS continues his unmasking of the *Tribune's* interior, this time devoting himself to the composing room. OLIVE LOGAN asks "What Makes a woman truly a Helpmeet to her Husband?" and answers in a great many short paragraphs; first, "love," and secondly, "ability to earn her own livelihood independent of him." GEO. WAKEMAN has a very good article indeed on "Workshops and Sanctums," Mr. POLLARD, Mr. SPERRY, Mr. UHNER, and others, also have contributions.

New Papers.

The holidays bring with them two new papers, which may not inappropriately be classed under the head of holiday presents. One of these is to be called *Hearth and Home*, and will be under the editorial supervision of Mr. DONALD G. MITCHELL, whose name is familiar as a "household word" about the hearthstones of thousands of homes, wherever English is read or spoken. He will be assisted by a corps of contributors, in which we find the names of Mrs. STOWE, Mr. BRYANT, GRACE GREENWOOD, Mr. TROWBRIDGE, Mme. LA VERT, Dr. THOMPSON and many others eminent in periodical literature. The first number presents a very attractive table of contents, and gives good promise for the future. It is published by PETTENGILL, BATES & Co.

The other new paper is called *The Western World*, and presents a novel experiment in the style of printing. It is illustrated, and the pictures are printed in colors, on a plan described a few days since in the TIMES. The first number is, perhaps, better in promise than in performance; but the conductors are sanguine of achieving complete success in time, as they get their new process into better working order. The literary contents of the paper are of average quality. The paper is published by FRANCIS & WEHAT.

Holiday Presents.

The display of holiday goods this season is so varied and extensive that purchasers are fairly bewildered, and find a great deal of embarrassment in selecting the proper channel for their "appropriations." We are, therefore, doing a kindly office for many of our readers in advising them to visit the fine art galleries of Broadway, and examine the treasures of sculpture and painting, and articles of *vertu* which are to be found at these establishments. SCHAUS has a well-assorted collection of beautiful and elegant articles, comprising oil-paintings, fine engravings and cromos. From his magnificent stock the most fastidious taste in art may be suited. A specially attractive department in this establishment is that which is filled with choice carved goods from Switzerland, consisting of ornamental clocks, jewel cases, paper-cutters, inkstands, salad forks and spoons, and an infinite variety of other beautiful and artistically-shaped articles. SCHAUS is also the depot of those celebrated groups of statuary by ROGERS, whose brain is as prolific in originating as his hand is skillful in moulding the forms of art which have made his name a household word in thousands of homes of refinement and good taste. His last production, "Ichabod Crane and Katrina," fully sustains the reputation which this gifted artist has achieved.

At GOUPIL'S, also, where the line of goods for the holidays is very similar to that at SCHAUS', an hour may be very profitably passed in taking a hurried inspection of the tempting and elegant display of pictures, engravings, and other attractive wares before making up one's mind as to the precise things which shall be purchased. The chances are very great that the decision will be made on the spot, that better inducements as regards price and excellence could not be offered anywhere else.

Another rare opportunity for obtaining elegant Christmas and New Year presents may be found at the establishment of E. & H. T. ANTHONY. After the 1st of January this firm propose to move to a new place of business, and in consequence offer at retail their splendid wholesale stock of chromos and frames, stereoscopes and stereoscopic views, albums, carved brackets, &c.

Ocean Mail Service.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 22, 1865.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

A letter signed "Americus," claiming to explain the proposed mail contract with the Commercial Navigation Company, appears in the TIMES today.

The act of July, 1865, authorizing the Postmaster-General to contract with the Commercial Navigation Company for the conveyance of *all* the United States mails to Europe, calls for the construction of *seven steamships only*, the number required for a weekly line to Bremen or Hamburg, *via* Southampton. "Americus" must, therefore, be mistaken when he claims that the Company are bound to provide steamships for two semi-weekly lines.

An efficient mail service of four departures per week will require at least twenty-five steamships, costing twenty-five millions of dollars, an amount which the public believe is very far beyond the means of the Commercial Navigation Company. Unless that Company can provide the large sum needed, it is plainly unable to do what its advocates promise.

The second section of Senator RAMSEY'S joint resolution, authorizes the Commercial Company to "employ, temporarily, steamships of the first-class to perform said service until said Company's steamships are fitted out." It will be noticed that this section does not insist upon the employment of American steamships; but, as far as one can judge from the published statements of the officials and advocates of the Company, it is their intention to employ American steamships alone, and they may claim that, inasmuch as the act only calls for the building of seven steamships, they are bound to provide seven ships only, though even that small number of American vessels fit for the Transatlantic mail service cannot be obtained.

If the Commercial Company propose to contract with foreign Companies, they are simply asking the Postmaster-General to pay them a large subsidy for interfering with the existing mail arrangements.

The act of July, 1868, fixes the compensation to be paid to the Commercial Company at the sea and inland postage; the present contractors receive less than the sea postage alone; [the modest proposal of the Commercial Company is to pocket the difference at the expense of the Post Office Department.

The only steamships in the German and British trades that are suitable for mail service are in the lines that are now carrying the mails under contract with the Post Office Department. The Commercial Company would, therefore, have to contract with those companies or take slower steamers, and delay the mails.

It is, of course, desirable to encourage the building of a fleet of first-class American steamships for Trans-Atlantic service, and if the Commercial Navigation Company is able and ready to build twenty-five steamships for mail service within a year, by all means give them the mails; but as a precautionary measure, and to insure the performance of the contract, let Congress amend the resolution by adding a section requiring the Commercial Navigation Company to deposit $5,000,000 in the Treasury of the United States, to be returned *pro rata* as the steamers are completed, and forfeited if they are not built within the time agreed upon, or within a reasonable time thereafter. If the Company is really provided with the money to build the steamers, a deposit of $5,000,000 would put them to no inconvenience, and it would instantly end the doubts which certainly exist in the public mind as to the Company's power to pay for a fleet of steamships. The Commercial Navigation Company has drawn largely upon the time of Congress and the Post Office Department, and it is only reasonable to ask that it shall now give a substantial evidence of its ability, or withdraw its pretensions to manage the entire transatlantic mail service of the United States. Yours respectfully, VIGILANT.

Cause of the Premium on Gold.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The difference intrinsically between gold and paper all admit, and yet paper may be quite as safe, and more economical as a measure of value. The only use that has ever been made of specie in our banking system has been to check overissue of paper, and this, it is believed, can be effected otherwise, and the interest on the idle gold saved. The present premium on gold, it is believed, arises wholly from our adverse balance of foreign trade. In specie-paying times the excess of imports over exports, does not manifest itself as now it does, by a rise in the premium on gold; but it causes a run on the banks for specie, and generally ends in a panic. Now, I hold that the value of greenbacks is not affected in the least by any premium on gold, and that our paper money, if it be in due proportion to the requirements of our home trade, is to all intents and purposes now at par, and gold is at 35 per cent. above par, by reason of the demand to pay the balance of foreign trade. Indeed, it is sometimes the case that paper is more valuable than gold—as, for instance, it often happens in specie-paying times that, owing to heavy imports, bills of exchange are more valuable than gold, and the importer ships gold rather than buy bills; that fact, however, does not depreciate our paper, although if the demand for gold at such a time could show itself in the premium, the advance would seem alarming. It would seem, therefore, that the value of paper money for home trade has no connection whatever with the premium on gold in our foreign trade.

SPES.

Senator Sprague on Southern Manufactures.

From the Charleston News, Dec. 18.

If our people will not believe us, let them listen to the words of Senator SPRAGUE, of Rhode Island. At a dinner party given to him the other day at the Charleston Hotel, by a few of our leading citizens, he said that "it would surprise the people of the South, and still more surprise the people of the North, to know—what is a fact—that the best cotton factory of its size and kind in America is to be found in the city of Augusta, Ga.; and that in looking at the subject in a manufacturer's point of view, taking the productions per hand and per spindle, and comparing them with the work in other mills running on the same class of goods, he found that these Southern goods were equal to any of their kind seen in the Northern markets." Senator SPRAGUE went on to say that "you," meaning the Southern people "can do what we," meaning the people of New-England, "cannot do. With your great advantages you can compete with England for her Indian yarn trade. You ought to spin a large part of your crop and ship it in that state, instead of shipping the raw material."

EXECUTION IN GEORGIA.—ALFRED BUTLER, colored, convicted of the murder of his wife, was hanged in Griffin, on Friday last, in the presence of an immense crowd, comprising some 4,000 negroes and 1,000 whites. On the scaffold he refused either to confess or clear his guilt, but indulged in a sort of crazy harangue, in which he said that he had made his peace with God, and was prepared to be transported [illegible] Dec. 19.

A Singular Suit with a Singular Termination.

From the Trenton (N. J.) Gazette, Dec. 21.

A singular case was commenced at the last September term of the Union County Courts, in which a man named JOHN FETTER was plaintiff and ADAM BROWN defendant. The action was brought to recover $148, the price of seventy-eight sheep sold by one party to the other. In the course of the proceedings it transpired that the sale was partially effected on Sunday, and it was agreed that the sheep should be sent to BROWN'S house next day. But in the meantime BROWN got sick of his bargain, and when the sheep arrived at his place he refused to take them. A suit was brought to recover their value, and the Judge charged the jury that as the agreement was commenced on Sunday, he held it of no account, in consequence of the violation of the Lord's day. The case was given to the jury, and they found a verdict directly contrary to the charge, upholding the validity of the contract. The Judge immediately set aside the verdict, and the case again came on for hearing at Elizabeth a few days ago, but no sooner had the plaintiff given his evidence than the Judge non-suited the case, without going into any more details. After this disposal of the matter, a cross case of BROWN *vs.* FETTER, for the grazing of the sheep while in the plaintiff's possession after the defendant refused to take them back, was heard. The jury gave $8 damages.

Important Railroad Movements in the South.

From the Augusta (Ga.) Chronicle & Sentinel, Dec. 19.

A rumor reaches us from Savannah to the effect that Mr. WADLEY, President of the Central Railroad Company, has purchased from the City of Savannah all the stock of the latter, amounting to nearly one million and a half of dollars in the Atlantic and Gulf Railroad. This purchase is said to have been made with the view to getting control of the latter road, so as to defeat the contemplated connection of the Macon and Brunswick with the Gulf Road at Doctor Town, by which the Brunswick Road would become a successful competition of the Central Road for the trade and traffic from Macon to Savannah.

There was considerable excitement in financial circles here yesterday, when this report was spread upon the streets, and we learn that Gulf Stock was in great demand, and at a very considerable advance on former quotations. There was, however, but little of the stock in this market.

A Schooner Capsized off Cape Ann.

From the Boston Journal, Dec. 21.

The schooner *Dezalo*, Capt. LELAND, with a cargo of lumber, from Portland for Boston, was capsized on Friday night last when off Cape Ann, during a violent northwest gale. The crew clung to the vessel, which was driven by the wind toward Cape Cod, and when twelve miles from Race Point she was fallen in with by the British brig *America*, from Halifax, under command of Capt. DOODY, who succeeded in taking off all hands, and brought them to this port. The crew of the schooner suffered severely from the cold before they were rescued, having been exposed for several hours to a constant drenching by the sea, which broke over the vessel every moment, and the water freezing on the men, rendered their condition one of extreme peril. One of the men was badly frozen while on the wreck. The United States steam revenue tug *Hamlin*, Capt. GARDNER, went down on Sunday in search of the abandoned vessel, but after proceeding some miles beyond Minot's Light, returned to the city in consequence of the thick fog.

BOARD OF HEALTH.

Infectious Diseases Among Children—The Ravages of Scarlatina.

The Metropolitan Board of Health met yesterday, President GEO. B. LINCOLN in the chair.

Dr. HARRIS' weekly report of vital statistics was submitted as follows:

In the week that ended on Saturday, the 19th inst., there were 363 deaths in New-York and 146 in Brooklyn. The increase over the mortality of the previous week was 61 in the former City, and 15 in the latter. The mean temperature in the week was 29.37° Fahr., and the lowest was 15°. But notwithstanding the excessive cold weather, the increase that is noticed in this week's record of deaths does not occur in the list of lung diseases, but in the group of infectious by an increase of scarlatina, and still more in the diseases of the heart and of the brain and nervous system. The death-rate is now equal to 20 in 1,000 inhabitants yearly in each of these cities. This compares as follows with the rate of mortality in the fourth week of November in European cities: In London it was 22 per 1,000; in the fourteen chief cities of Great Britain, counted together, it was 20 per 1,000; in Edinburgh, 24; in Dublin, 34; in Liverpool, 31, and in Glasgow, 35 per 1,000; while in Vienna, the third week in November, the rate was 29 per 1,000, and in Berlin it was 31 per 1,000. Small-pox prevails in several of the chief cities of Europe, and confirmed the continued vigilance of the medical officers at Quarantine and the emurrant landing in New-York. The mortality by pulmonary diseases, and including those of phthisis and croup, last week amounted to 121, and constituted 31.43 per cent. of the total list; phthisis alone is charged with only 84 of these deaths, or but 24 per cent. of the total mortality in New-York. The first year of infancy gave 103 deaths in this City, or 26.75 per cent. of the total; and of children under five years there died 173, or 44.89 per cent. of the total lists. Zymotic or infectious diseases destroyed 62 lives (21.37 per cent., of total) in New-York, and 23 (or 15.71 per cent.) in Brooklyn. Scarlatina is charged with the deaths of 13 children in Brooklyn and 19 in New-York. This deadly foe of childhood has been unusually active, thus allowing families of the tenant houses, but the subtlety of its contagions and epidemic principle renders it a source of danger wherever there are children in the reach. It killed 276 children in New-York in the twelve months that ended Oct. 1; and in Brooklyn it destroyed 103. And this is but half the havoc it made, for its consequences are greater than those that survived have caused death or permanent injuries to health. The conscientious physician both watches and dreads the uncursions of scarlatina among the families under his care, for as soon as known, when cases sporadic or small-pox is threatening. Experience and the present state of medical knowledge teach the duty of strictly separating the sick of this disease, so that no susceptible children shall be exposed to contagious emanations; and in populous towns and cities this kind of precaution should be extended to the proper sanitary care of all suffering that has been exposed in sick rooms. The mysteries of epidemics will doubtless continue until the art of complete sanitary care becomes universal in its applications. The duty we owe to our fellowcreatures in connecting this matter of preventive measures against scarlatina and all the domestic pestilences that can be spread by contagion, leads us to repeat to-day the words which we quoted a year ago from Sir JAMES YOUNG SIMPSON, that a pestilence is as much a diabolical fiend as a tiger escaping from a traveling menagerie into a second full of children would, in all probability, not wound or kill nearly so many children as would a boy or girl coming among them affected with, or even imperfectly recovered from, scarlet fever, measles or small-pox. Most properly the cobra (snake) and the tiger—because they are always dangerous—are slain, as far as possible, prohibited from making such visitations; and the infected boy or girl should be prohibited also during the time that they are running through the course and convalescence of such contagious diseases, or while they exhale from their bodies a virus of dangerous and deadly potency." It is not known—and until known it cannot be claimed—that scarlatina can be utterly banished by all the resources of sanitary science; but it has been found possible, by simple regulations of domestic isolation, and perfect disinfection and purification of clothing, not only to limit the progress of this infectious poison. The chief other point in the hygienic experience last week which needs to be noticed, in transmitting the records of this Bureau, relates to the increased mortality from sudden and fatal termination of diseases of the heart and the occurrence of apoplexy. The "cold snap" of the Winter's end has always produced this result upon the classes of persons who died so suddenly then. There were sixteen deaths by disease of the heart and great blood-vessels, and fifteen by apoplexy and hemiplegia. These brain disorders caused 8 per cent. more than their annual weekly average of deaths. Some of this class of lives are so important to families and to human affairs that the prudent medical adviser becomes a public benefactor, if he timely counsels the more complete the hygienic regimen of the chronic sufferer from organic disorders; for events that may not be prevented can often be long postponed.

The statistics of the registration of births and marriages in the City of New-York in the same week were: Total number of births returned by physicians, 246; total number of still births returned by physicians, 55; total number of persons married, legally certified by clergymen and Magistrates, 224.

The Engineer of the Board reported that life-saving apparatus for rescuing drowning persons were stationed at thirty-one points on both rivers, and were in good order. An additional number, it was urged, should be provided at other exposed points.

It was resolved to construct a public urinal in Astor-place-square, and the contract was awarded to ROBERT C. BROWN for $2,500.

The Board then adjourned until Tuesday next.

THE ELECTION FRAUDS.

Meeting of the Congressional Committee—Evidence of Geo. Mitchell, Col. Beany, Mr. Bloch, Mr. Hewitt and Others.

The Congressional Committee appointed to investigate the election frauds in this City during the recent Presidential contest, continued their sitting yesterday in the United States Circuit Court room.

Among the witnesses summoned to appear yesterday, were GEORGE MITCHELL, as Inspector of Election in the Fifteenth Ward; Col. BEANY, of the Tax Commissioner's office, who was an Inspector of Election in the Sixth Ward; Mr. BLOCH, of the Bowery Hotel, and Mr. HEWITT, of the Twentieth Ward. The latter two gentlemen acted in the same capacity as the two former.

Mr. MITCHELL'S evidence went to show that during the time he was employed as Inspector of Election in the Fifteenth Ward, in November last, many persons came to the Election District where he was stationed to vote, and that he objected to the reception of their ballots, believing they had cast their votes elsewhere. Witness presented a written testimony of the facts alleged.

Somewhat similar evidence was tendered by Col. BEANY, Mr. BLOCH and Mr. HEWITT, with regard to the alleged irregularities in the receipt of votes in their respective wards, after which the Committee adjourned.

Not a Homicide—The Death of Mrs. Crogan Ascertained to have Resulted from Natural Causes.

Coroner ROLLINS held an inquest yesterday at No. 446 West Twenty-eighth-street, over the remains of Mrs. JULIA CROGAN, the woman who was supposed to have died in consequence of violence sustained at the hands of her husband, PATRICK CROGAN, as already reported. The evidence of JULIA DONOVAN, an inmate of the same house with deceased, and ANN GARRAGHTY, a sister to deceased, was taken by the Coroner, when it appeared that the [illegible] had taken to [illegible] in consequence of [illegible] being stillborn, and [illegible] worried the [illegible] about [illegible] and [illegible] her trouble. [illegible] Dec. 19.

Sale of Valuable Real Estate.

A tract of land forming a portion of the Morris estate, which has been in possession of the Morris family for over two centuries, was sold at auction by Mr. JAS. M. MILLER, yesterday, at noon, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway. The property, which is divided into 250 building lots, is situated in Westchester County, near the Central-avenue Grand Boulevard. The attendance was large, the bidding spirited and the prices as set forth below:

3 lots on s. s. River-av., facing Central-av., 25x125, each	$1,418
4 lots adjoining above, 25x125, each	1,420
4 lots adjoining above, 25x125, each	1,100
4 lots adjoining above, 25x125, each	945
8 lots adjoining above,	894
5 lots n. s. James-st., adjoining above, 25x100, each	
3 lots on w. s. Gerard-av., opposite Charles-place, 25x125, each	1,005
4 lots adjoining above, each	900
4 lots adjoining above, each	905
4 lots adjoining above, each	915
4 lots adjoining above, each	925
4 lots adjoining above, each	925
5 lots on n. s. James-st., adj. above, 25x100, each	
5 lots on Charles-place, s. s. cor. Gerard-av., 25x100, each	750
4 lots on e. s. Gerard-av., adj. above, 25x125, each	750
4 lots on e. s. Gerard-av., adjoining above, 25x125, each	765
4 lots on e. s. Gerard-av., adjoining above, 25x125, each	745
5 lots on n. s. James-st., adjoining above, 25x100, each	745
5 lots on Charles-place, s. s. cor. Jerome-av., 25x100, each	745
4 lots on w. s. Jerome-av., adjoining above, 25x125, each	695
4 lots on w. s. Jerome-av., adjoining above, 25x125, each	695
4 lots on w. s. Jerome-av., adjoining above, 25x125, each	650
5 lots on n. s. James-st., adjoining above, 25x100, each	650
5 lots on Charles-place, s. s. cor. Jerome-av., 25x100, each	755
4 lots on e. s. Jerome-av., adjoining above, 25x125, each	725
4 lots on e. s. Jerome-av., adjoining above, 25x125, each	715
4 lots on e. s. Jerome-av., adjoining above, 25x125	695
5 lots on James-st., n. e. cor. Jerome-av., 25x100, each	695
5 lots on Charles-place, s. s. cor. Morris-av., 25x100, each	720
4 lots on w. s. Morris-av., adjoining above, 25x125, each	735
4 lots on w. s. Morris-av., adjoining above, 25x125, each	710
5 lots on James-st., n. w. cor. Morris-av., 25x100, each	710
5 lots on Charles-place, s. s. cor. Morris-av., 25x100, each	800
12 lots on e. s. Morris-av., adj. above, 25x117	800
4 lots on James-st., n. w. cor. Walton-av., 25x100, each	825
4 lots on w. s. Walton-av., adj. above, 25x117, each	745
8 lots on w. s. Walton-av., adj. above, 25x117, each	760
4 lots on James-st., n. w. cor. Walton-av., 25x100, each	760

Thirty-four irregular lots were sold on the east side of Charles-place as from $505 to $745 each.

Board of Aldermen.

This Board met at 2 P. M. yesterday, Mr. COMAN in the chair.

Resolutions to donate $5,000 to the Ladies' Union Aid Society, to print 5,000 copies of *Hoffman's Digest of the Laws of New-York*, to appoint PATRICK DEVEREUX Messenger to the President of the Board of Councilmen, with a salary of $1,500 a year, were laid over.

A report in favor of paying the Knickerbocker Ice Company $805, for two horses, lost in consequence of the bad condition of the pavements in Broad and Charlton streets, was read.

Mr. NORTON said he would like to know what the condition of these streets was when the horses were lost. He doubted whether there were holes in them large enough to swallow a couple of horses.

The reports gave no information on the subject, and the resolution attached to it was lost; subsequently reconsidered, and laid over.

The resolution giving CHAS. KNOX permission to remove the Lozee Bridge was adopted.

A resolution to increase the salary of the Assistant Librarian to $1,500 per annum was laid over, and the resolution authorizing the Clerk of the Common Council to appoint an Engrossing Clerk, with the same amount of salary as that now received by the Assistant General Clerk, was adopted.

The Board then adjourned to 2 P. M. on Thursday next.

The Newtown Creek Bridge.

The bridge over Newtown Creek, between Greenpoint and Hunter's Point, which was formally opened yesterday, is a wooden structure about 300 feet in length, and rests on three piled abutments. The centre pier is built of strong piling, surrounded with crib-work, forming a column 30 feet square and rising four feet above high water. The width of the draw on each side of the centre pier is 60 feet, and there is about 20 feet of water to enable the vessels to pass through. The flooring of the bridge is of oak and ten feet above the water, thus allowing for the passage of unmasted vessels without opening the draw. The width of the draw is 30 feet, which includes 20 feet for carriage way and 10 feet for two foot paths—one on each side of the bridge. The operation by which the bridge is turned appears to be very simple, but powerful, requiring only the services of one man to turn the draw (which weighs 75 tons) in less than two minutes. The entire fabric is built on the principle of the arched truss, that having been deemed the best calculated for giving the greatest strength. The wood work is abundantly braced. The width of the fixed portion of the bridge at each end of the draw is 60 feet. The completion of this work must be regarded as a great public benefit to the citizens of Kings and Queens counties. The cost of the structure was $30,000. This does not include the renumeration of the engineer, the superintendent and other officers who have had to do with the work.

Masquerade at the French Theatre.

The jollity of "Genevieve" will, on Christmas Eve, be replaced at the French Theatre by that of a brilliant masked ball, got up with a taste for which the French are preëminent. The floral decoration of the beautiful house will be rich, and the Stars and Stripes and tricolor banners of Vicksburg and the Malakoff will festoon gracefully in fraternal embrace. Only 1,000 tickets will be issued, each admitting a gentleman and two ladies. The house will therefore be comfortably filled, but not crowded. A supper will be included in the charge made. The occasion is for a benefit charity, and the company performing the house for that evening, will perform in Brooklyn. After the performance they and the troupe performing at Pike's Opera House will participate in the festivities, and indulge in a few *galops*. At midnight all will unmask. ROSE-BELL and DESCLAUZAS will be found not a whit the less pretty for a close inspection, and the minstrel youth with the extraordinary mouth and the two immortal soldiers will meet the curious gaze *au naturel*.

Board of Excise.

The Board of Excise held a meeting yesterday afternoon, President BOSWORTH in the chair. Seventeen cases of alleged violation of the Excise law were presented for trial and disposed of as follows:

David Koepping, adjourned to Jan. 5; John J. Tally, adjourned to Dec. 29; Frederick Dressing, revoked; Peter Hughes, not revoked; William Gillespie, not revoked; Henry Tawy, revoked; Michael Conway, revoked; Henry Uhrmann, adjourned to Dec. 29; William Higgins, adjourned to Dec. 29; James Gilroy, adjourned to Dec. 29; James M. Pendergast, complaint dismissed; James McConalogue, not revoked; John Menshacher, dismissed; James McNulty, not revoked; John Sigerson, adjourned one week; Hugh McMahon, adjourned one week; Michael Duane, not revoked.

Forty-two new licenses were granted, and the Board then adjourned until next Tuesday at 1 P. M.

POLICE COURTS.

THE TOMBS—DOWLING, JUSTICE.

A JUVENILE PICKPOCKET.

On the 10th inst. PATRICK O'KEEFE, of No. 18 Bridge-street, lost a silver patent-lever watch, valued at $45, from his vest pocket, and, as DENNIS MCBARREN, of No. 66 James-street, said he had seen a young man named DAVID TUCKER steal the timekeeper, search was made for the alleged thief. The Fourth Ward Police finally succeeded in arresting TUCKER yesterday, and arraigned him before the Magistrate, who held him for trial.

CRUELTY TO ANIMALS.

Mr. HENRY BERGH, and A. H. CAMPBELL, of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, caused the arrest yesterday of P. A. RALPH and H. M. AUSTIN, on a charge of having driven horses to express wagons, in the public streets, wholly unfitto perform the labor demanded of them. Both of the prisoners were held for trial. GEO. W. SHERWOOD was also arraigned for having cruelly packed a lot of fowls in crates in so crowded a manner, that they were unable to stand erect, such being a direct violation of section 5 of the act for the more effectual prevention of cruelty to animals. The prisoner is the owner of the fowls, and caused them to be so packed and conveyed by his employes. He was held for trial.

ESSEX MARKET—SHANDLEY, JUSTICE.

THWARTED BURGLARS.

During the darkest hours of Monday night Officer MALLON, of the Tenth Precinct, passing the alleyway flanking the store of JOSEPH SCHWEID, No. 66 Delancy-street, overheard a subdued conversation among some men far up the alley, in which some technical words of the professional burglar frequently occurred. He stealthily called Officer STUTZBURG, of the same precinct, to his assistance, and the two officers established themselves as a corps of observations, and after seeing them again and again try to open a shutter with a "jimmy," pounced down upon them and captured three men, [illegible]

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM.

Part I.

Nos.
791—Pierce vs. Poole.
1402—Breitbacher vs. Peters.
1545—Sherwood vs. Sherwood.
1791—McCabe vs. Johnston.
1377—Dinkinson vs. Denny.
1435—Cox vs. Hagan.
1546—Brewster vs. Wilde.
1262—Lynde vs. Beiser.
796—Goodenough H. S. Co. vs. Manhattan Fire Ins. Co.

Part II.—Held by Daly, J.—Court opens at 11 A. M.

Nos.
631—Kain vs. Kelly, Sheriff.
1462—Fannin vs. McMellen et al.
867—Hoover vs. Beekman Fire Ins. Co.
866—Hoover vs. Croton Fire Ins. Co.
715—Lewis et al. vs. Woods et al.
1205—Lombard et al. vs. Chambers.
1536—Martin et al. vs. Higgins.
1552—Martin et al. vs. Higgins.
1529—Isley vs. Martino.
1599—Smith et al. vs. Hinckley.
1561—Caldwell et al. vs. Schmidt.
1582—Goodwin vs. Sawyer.
1569—Jardine et al. vs. Greene.

Part III.—Held by Daly, J.—Court opens at 11 A. M.

Nos.
1338—Miller et al. vs. Anderson.
1511—Cochran vs. Hall's Prest.
994—St. Nich. Ins. Co. vs. H. M. R. Co.
1970—Cornstock vs. Corley.
1071—Harris vs. Kelly, bk'd. et al.
1672—Barnes vs. Thompson.
1373—Roberts vs. Waterbury.
1374—Marley vs. Home Ins. Co.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM.

Held by Curtis, J.—Court opens at 10 o'clock A. M.

Nos.
——McQuade vs. Wagner.
——Klauber vs. Krueger.
1146—Bacheior vs. Loughran.
1044—Fels vs. DuPuy.
1030—Nebenzahl vs. Wagner.
1094—Frank vs. Troy.
1127—McCaffery vs. Miller.
——Knickerbocker Ice Co. vs. Stone.
1158½—Johnson vs. Kempner.
——Odell vs. Gleason.
——Stitt vs. Goodwin.
——Starbeim vs. Koppe.
813—Murry vs. Lichtenstein.
930—Doyle vs. Adams.
1033—Messer vs. Kahn.
1043—Sessinger vs. Bembard.
1054—Lacionstadt vs. Beck.
——Saxe vs. Grovenstein.
1063—Parker vs. Mills.
1130—Labor vs. Hobe.
——Lawrence vs. Marshall
——Furlong vs. Hickox.
——Sawyer vs. Lyons.
1161—Staehlin vs. Koppe.
1162—Hodges vs. Freedman.
1163—Stanton vs. Freedman.

CITY COURT, BROOKLYN—DEC. 23.

Nos.
1—Simpson vs. Robeson.
13—Sylvester vs. Campbell.
16—Frazer vs. Falleson.
27—Keilly vs. Spaulding.
31—Eckert vs. L. I. R. Co.
46—McGovern vs. Dyer.
48—Steinworth vs. Altenbrand.
72—Winkler vs. Haas.
92—Smith vs. O'Brien.
96—Berland vs. Murphy.
134—Thackaberry vs. Hughes.
66—Summersgill vs. Baltz.
70—Ware vs. McLaughlin.
80—Moran vs. Brooklyn City Ice Co.
83—Hudson vs. Hudson.
118—Wilmer vs. Aten.

UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT.

SPOLIATION CLAIMS UNDER THE TREATY WITH SPAIN OF 1819—THE PAYMENT OF INTEREST THEREON—AWARD BY HEADS OF DEPARTMENTS—THEY ARE MINISTERIAL AND NOT JUDICIAL.

David Gordon, Administrator of George W. Fisher, vs. The United States.—The plaintiff, as the representative of Fisher, claims to recover the amount of sixty-six thousand and some hundreds of dollars, under an award made by John B. Floyd, Secretary of War, as compensation for the property of Col. Fisher destroyed by the troops of the United States in 1813-14, in the then Territory of Florida. In 1816 Col. Fisher applied to Congress for compensation, and after a delay of thirty-five years—in 1848—an act was passed providing "a fair and full indemnity for all losses and injuries sustained," under which, at different times, he received about one-fourth part of the claim. Subsequently, in 1860, the Secretary of War was directed to revise his action under the act of 1848 by a joint resolution of Congress. Thereupon the award referred to was made, allowing about one-half the balance of the claim, and rejecting the residue. Such balance allowed amounted to the sum above named. The Third Auditor then wrote to the administrator that upon showing his authority to receive it, the amount awarded would be paid, but before payment, another joint resolution (approved March 2, 1861,) rescinded the joint resolution of June, 1860. Payment was then refused and this action brought. The Court, on demurrer, dismissed the action, using the following language: There not being any cause of action or claim set up in the petition, save that founded upon the finding of the Secretary of War, under the resolution approved June 1, 1860, claimed to be an award, and holding, as a majority of the Court does, that that resolution and all action under it was declared to be, and became, null and void by the force and effect of the repeal of March, 1861, the demurrer is sustained and the petition dismissed. This was the only question decided in the case, or presented for review here. The claim is under the treaty of 1819 with Spain

January, 1864, within two months of his uncle, and before the Legislature had incorporated the Roosevelt Hospital, without assent. The act of incorporation became a law Feb. 9, 1864. J. C. R. Brown left a will, dated two days before his death, in which he ratifies his uncle's bequests; makes Mrs. Stebbins and her two sisters, Charlotte and Ann Brown, his residuary legatees, and appoints the plaintiff his executor.

The plaintiff now contends that the trust for a hospital in the will of James C. Roosevelt—a trust of about a million—is void, and that his next of kin, his nephew and his nephew's residuary legatees, are entitled to the property. He claims that the devise is void by reason of the uncertainty, the beneficiary's sick and diseased persons constituting, as they do, a very large fraction of the human family; that it is void because it is a gift to nine official persons and their successors in perpetuity, and indefinitely suspends the power of alienation as to the real and the ownership of the personal property, because the suspension of the power of alienation does not depend solely on the lives of two persons in being, but, besides, on the time that might be required in procuring the passage of an act through the Legislature, and because it is a gift in present to a corporation not in esse, and is therefore not lawful under the Revised Statutes, which were not in force when the devise to the Sailors' Snug Harbor was made.

Mr. Lyon, of counsel, opened the case before Judge INGRAHAM yesterday; but, after arguing for an hour, the Court found that considerable from the pleas that were brought in from some defect in the system of ventilation, and adjourned the case over to to-day.

Mr. Lyon, Mr. J. E. Burrill and Mr. Porter for plaintiff; Mr. Mason, Mr. Roosevelt and Mr. O'Connor for defendant.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM—BROOKLYN.

Before Judge Gilbert.

RAILROAD INJUNCTION.

Application was made yesterday for the dissolution of an injunction granted by Judge Troy on the petition of Hugh McLaughlin, enjoining the Greenpoint and Williamsburg and Nassau Railroad Companies from laying their track on Willoughby-street. The Greenpoint Company claim that they obtained a charter from the Legislature at the time the Company was consolidated with the Nassau Railroad Company, and that their charter gives them "the right to lay their track on the route of these two roads, as such rights are already defined and established by law." Part of that route runs through Willoughby-street from Greenpoint to South Ferry. The original act for each of the two roads, requires them to obtain the consent of the majority of the owners of the land along the route. That consent the Company alleges was obtained for the two original roads. They claim that the act of consolidation gave the new company the absolute right to lay their track on Willoughby-street, and were proceeding to do so when an injunction was obtained on behalf of Mr. Hugh McLaughlin.

The Court took the papers and reserved decision.

COURT OF OYER AND TERMINER.

Before Judge Sutherland.

THE CASE OF MARGARET WELCH, CONVICTED OF THE HOMICIDE OF OFFICER M'CHESNEY.

The case of Margaret Welsh, who, it will be remembered, was tried in December last and convicted at the General Sessions, before Recorder Hackett, of murder in the second degree, came up again before the Court of Oyer and Terminer yesterday morning. After her conviction in December, Mr. John D. Townsend, who had been assigned for her defence, brought the case by writs of error to the General Term of the Supreme Court, when the judgment was set aside and a new trial ordered. Margaret Welch was then brought down from Sing Sing Prison, and since June last has been awaiting her trial in the Tombs.

The case having been called yesterday, Mr. Townsend, her counsel, said his witnesses were in Court and that the defence was ready to proceed.

Mr. Bedford, who appeared for the prosecution, said the witnesses for the people were also in Court; that if counsel for prisoner desired to proceed to trial, the case might be tried then; but before proceeding, he asked the Court to allow the case to stand over till he could see Mr. Hall and confer with that gentleman as to whether the prisoner should be again tried, or a minor plea accepted. This request was granted.

After the lapse of an hour, Mr. Bedford entered Court and stated that after a personal interview with Mr. Hall with respect to the plea, counsel would accept one of manslaughter in the fourth degree.

The prisoner was then brought forward, and after being suitably admonished was sentenced to one year's imprisonment in the Penitentiary.

DECISIONS.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS—DEC. 22.

By Judge Cardozo.

Stein vs. Stein; report confirmed.

Hallgarten vs. Campbell et al.; report confirmed and order granted.

Eliza McB. Sanderson et al. vs. George Sanderson et al.; order granted.

In relation to Sallie Julian; reference ordered, &c. Sawyer, &c., vs. Bass; motion granted.

Kelly vs. Mason et al.; reference ordered.

Newberg et al. vs. Allen; motion granted.

Allen et al. vs. Dawley; attachment may issue, bailable in $250.

By Judge Barnard.

Kopper vs. Moore; case settled.

SURROGATE'S COURT—DEC. 22.

Before Gideon J. Tucker, Surrogate.

THE PATTULLO ESTATE.

The Surrogate—I am now served with a peremptory mandamus from the Supreme Court, commanding me, forthwith, to issue letters of administration on the goods, chattels and credits of the intestate to the public administrator. Simultaneously with the service of this writ, the petition of Helen P. S. Mitchell, asking for administration to be granted to her, has been presented and filed with the Surrogate. The petitioner sets forth that she is a resident of this City, and is a niece of the intestate; that the intestate left him surviving two nephews and this petitioner, his nieces aforesaid; and also left descendants of two other nieces, who are deceased; and that these are the only next of kin. The petitioner also presents and files a written renunciation of the administration executed by the said two nephews, by their attorney in fact, and duly proven. They are non-resident aliens, however, and this renunciation was scarcely needed to strengthen her case. It is very apparent, therefore, that the Surrogate must either disregard the Supreme Court's writ of mandamus, or disregard the Revised Statutes. The Revised Statutes, (section 27, article 2, title 2, chapter 6, part 2,) as amended by the act of 1867, (Session Laws, chapter 782, page 1,527,) provides as follows: "Administration, in case of intestacy, shall be granted to the relatives of the deceased, who would be entitled to succeed to his personal estate, if they or any of them will accept the same, in the following order: First, to his widow; second, to his children; third, to the father; fourth, to the mother; fifth, to the brothers; sixth, to the sisters; seventh, to the grandchildren; and eighth, to any other next of kin who would be entitled to share in the distribution of the estate." In the City of New-York the Public Administrator shall have preference after the next of kin, over creditors and all other persons. Now, it is unquestionable that the niece is entitled to the administration, and that the Public Administrator, in presence of her application, has no standing whatever in Court. Am I precluded from obeying the law, and granting letters to her, by the *mandamus* by which I am commanded to grant them to the Public Administrator. In answer to this, I may remark that it can be safely assumed the Supreme Court would never have issued its writ—at least would never have made it peremptory—had it known what the Surrogate knew of this case, which was immediately before him. It certainly would not have placed itself in the attitude of insisting upon the bestowal of these letters upon the Public Administrator, had it been advised that there were representatives of the family of the deceased in this City intending to apply for letters as soon as practicable. Had it been so advised, I do not doubt it would have concurred with the Surrogate that the policy of our law is not to intrust private property to the care of public officers and strangers, where there are those who are able and desirous to take charge of their own affairs. The *mandamus* before me has been issued without the suspicion that any kin had been discovered. Information of this nature, indeed, would not be likely to reach Judges of the Supreme Court as soon as it would reach a Surrogate, whose special and constant business it is to oversee and direct the care of estates, and familiarize himself with the affairs of deceased persons. In fact, the Supreme Court, in this matter, has, of course, acted under a false and supposititious relation of the Public Administrator, and that functionary, who is a litigant before me in this matter, naturally took no especial pains to find the next of kin, or to inform the Court of their existence. Had the Supreme Court possessed the Surrogate's information, it would scarcely have endeavored to resume the Surrogate's duties by ordering letters of administration to be issued; and it would not, of course, have assumed the position of commanding the Surrogate, under its solemn seal, and with this potential writ which now lies before me, to ignore the plain provisions of the law. There is no alternative for me but to obey the statute at the risk of appearing to treat the writ with disrespect. Letters of administration must be granted and issue to Helen P. S. Mitchell, niece and next of kin of the intestate, and not to the Public Administrator. The *mandamus* will be filed with the order in the Surrogate's office.

R. D. Livingston, Esq., for the Public Administrator.

B. Galbraith, Esq., for the petitioner, Mrs. Mitchell.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.

Before Judge Russel.

THE DIAMOND CASE.

The case of the People against Geo. F. Hemmings, the theatrical agent, for stealing a set of diamond jewelry, valued at $400, from Mrs. James Bevins, of this City, was before the Court yesterday, pursuant to adjournment.

The pawnbroker, Barnard, of No. 404 Third-avenue, with whom the prisoner pledged the jewelry, produced his books, in which an entry appeared showing that on the 17th of November, nearly a month after the alleged larceny, the prisoner, in Mrs. Bevins' name, pawned a watch and chain belonging to her.

Dr. Kennedy testified as to the intimacy between the complainant and the prisoner subsequent to the alleged theft. He had been Hemmings in Mrs. Bevins' room several times since the 20th of October last.

Two other witnesses summoned for the defence, failed to appear. Mr. Wm. F. Howe occupied considerable time in summing up, and eloquently pleaded for the acquittal of his client.

The jury deliberated briefly and then returned a verdict of "not guilty," and the defendant was set at liberty.

THE BADEN ARSON CASE.

Joseph Roll, who was jointly indicted with Frederick Baden, for arson in the first degree, was arraigned for trial.

The prisoner Roll, who is a youthful barber, was charged with having, on the night of the 26th of November, set fire to the frame building corner of Ninth-avenue and Fiftieth-street, on the ground floor of which his accomplice kept a lager-beer saloon.

Three witnesses were examined for the prosecution, and one of these—Officer McLoughlin—testified that Roll, when arrested by him, confessed that he fired the place, under the direction of Baden, who paid him $300 for so doing. On the night in question the prisoner bought three quarts of kerosene oil, and after saturating some kindling wood, he placed it beneath the bar in the saloon, and set fire to it. Fortunately the fire was extinguished in time to discover the guilt of the incendiary.

When the testimony of the three witnesses had been concluded the prisoner, through his counsel, offered a plea of "guilty of arson in the third degree," which was accepted, and Roll was remanded for sentence.

The Court then adjourned until 11 o'clock this morning.

COURT OF SPECIAL SESSIONS.

Before Justice Kelly.

Fourteen cases of petit larceny, eleven of assault and battery, one of cruelty to animals, and one of violation of a corporation ordinance, made up the twenty-seven cases upon the calendar of yesterday. Unusually small as was the number of cases, the crowds of people who can find nothing else to do than to assemble three times in each week as spectators of these trials, would have been satisfied if more of them had risen above the flat and uninteresting level of petty and common-place crime.

A SINGULAR TRANSPOSITION.

It will be remembered that one evening, in November last Officer Barbelet, being in citizen's dress, was coming through the alleyway of No. 640 Grand-st., when he met John Carroll with a young girl, and thought he heard the latter say "stop," or "don't." The austere policeman paused to administer a lecture upon morals to the erring Carroll, which intrusion upon his private affairs, Carroll resented so far as to reply that it was none of the officer's business. Words ensued, and a climax was reached by Barbelet's firing two shots at Carroll, the second taking effect in the mouth, making a severe wound. These being the facts in the case, so far as developed, Carroll was yesterday placed upon trial on a charge of assault and battery upon the ascetic policeman. As one witness after another was called and testified, it grew more and more of a wonder how Carroll had ever got behind the the prisoner's rail, and he was acquitted.

A LOT OF TANGLED WOMEN.

Mary Coffee, Ellen Wallace and Margaret Duffy being charged with an assault upon Margaret Snow, sat demurely behind the rail, while their accuser mounted the stand to pour the story of her wrongs in a resistless flood into the shrinking ears of Justice. But Mrs. Snow and her witness, Mrs. Finnegan, evinced an irrepressible tendency to talk of everything but the matter in hand, and the torrent of their talk being at last cut off, the Court knew as little as before. The witness for the defence cleared away the fog. "Oh, it was an elegant fight entirely; such a lot of women all tangled up with one another, an we min standin' off laughin' to split with the fun. Oh, yer Honor, it was an awful row, an whin it was over, one of the faymales stood in the doore shakin her fist, an wantin to fight every mon in the house, one by one." It was not very clear, after all, that the defendants had been part of the lot of tangled women, or that either of them had been the challenging "faymale," but the Court fined matters, and while Ellen and Margaret were fined $10, Mary escaped upon payments of half the amount.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—DEC. 22, 1868.

$30,000	U. S. 6s, 5-20, C., '65	105⅝	
28,000	do. do. do. do.	105⅝	
5,000	do. do. do. do.	105⅝	
5,000	U. S. 5-20, C., '65	105⅝	
50,000	do. do. do. new	110	
20,000	do. do. do.	110	
4,000	5-20 C., '65	110⅛	
50,000	U.S.6s,10-40, C.	105⅝	
10,000	do. do. do.	105⅝	
15,000	do. do. do.	105⅝	
5,000	U.S. 6s, P.R. 1st	99½	
60,000	Tenn. 6s. 6s. new	69	
150,000	do. do. bet. call	69⅛	
15,000	do. do. do.	69⅝	
15,000	Virginia 6s. new	97	
3,000	Mich. So.S.F. 8ds	97	
1,000	Chi. R. I. & P. 1st	103½	
2,000	Tol. & W. 2d M.	82	
10,000	Mich. C. & N. R.	110	
15,000	C. & A. P. 1st	103½	
15,000	Mort. C. & Ea. 1st	96⅛	
2,000	N. Y. & N. H.	42	
	Bds. &c.	90	
20,000	C., C. & I. C. 1st	75⅛	
3,000	C. & St. P. 8s. 1st	103½	
5,000	P. F. W. & C. 1st	103¼	
2,000	Mor. & Ea. 2d	92⅛	
2,000	C. & N. W. con.	90	
	Con'ds Bds.	90	
1,800	N. J. Cen. 2d M.	100	
118	West. Un. T. ex d	83½	
100	do	83⅝	
50	do	83⅝	
100	do	83⅝	
100	Mar. & Cin.	16¼	
50	U. S. Ex. Co.	45	
100	Erie	38⅝	
10	Chi., Bur. & Q.	172	

OPEN BOARD—10 A. M.

100	Canton Co.	48⅛	
300	do.	49	
200	do.	49½	
2200	Pacific Mail	119½	
200	do.	119½	
50	do.	119	
300	do.	119⅛	
200	West. U. Tel. ex d	83⅝	
100	do.	83⅝	
1800	N. Y. Cen.	134	
300	do.	134⅛	
600	do.	134⅝	
200	do.	134⅝	
100	do.	134⅝	
2,000	N. Y. & N. H.	42	
	Bds. &c.	90	
20,000	C., C. & I. C. 1st	75⅛	
3,000	C. & St. P. 8s. 1st	103½	
5,000	P. F. W. & C. 1st	103¼	
3,000	Mor. & Ea. 2d	92⅛	
2,000	C. & N. W. con.	90	
100	Mil. & St. P.	90	
1,000	N. J. Cen. 2d M.	100	
118	West. Un. T. ex d	83½	
100	do.	83⅝	
50	do.	83⅝	
100	do.	83⅝	
100	Mar. & Cin.	16¼	
50	U. S. Ex. Co.	45	
100	Erie	38⅝	
10	Chi., Bur. & Q.	172	

SECOND BOARD—12½ P. M.

$12,000	U. S. 6s, '81, C.	114⅝	
5,000	U. S. 6s, 10-40, C.	105⅝	
10,000	U. S. 6s, 5-20 O. '65	105⅝	
	do. bs	110⅛	
5,000	do. do.	110⅛	
50,000	5-20 C., '67	110⅛	
2,000	do. do.	110⅛	
4,000	W. Car. 6s, new.	63⅜	
10,000	T. St. 6s, new.		
	do.	63⅜	
2,000	M. & St. P. 1st	93	
1,000	do.	93⅜	
100	West. T.	83⅝	
50	Pac. Mail	119⅛	
50	do.	119⅛	
50	do.	119⅛	
100	Mar. & Cin.	16¼	
50	U. S. Ex. Co.	45	
100	Erie	38⅝	
10	Chi., Bur. & Q.	172	

OPEN BOARD—3½ P. M.

100	Hudson	130⅛	
200	Reading	87⅛	
200	T., W. & W.	87⅛	
100	do.	87⅛	
100	Mil. & St. P.	87⅛	
200	Mil. & St. P. Pf.	89⅛	
100	P., Ft. W. & C.	110⅛	
300	do.	110⅝	
200	Ohio & Miss.	30	
	do.	30⅛	
	do.	30⅛	

OPEN BOARD—1 P. M.

25	U. S. Ex.	45¼	
100	Quick. Mm. Co. bs	22	
100	Canton Co.	49	
200	Mar. Un. Ex.	16⅛	
100	do.	16⅛	
400	Pacific Mail	120	
200	do.	120⅛	
200	do.	120⅛	
300	do.	120⅝	
600	Erie	39	
1150	Adams Ex.	69	
200	Reading	87⅛	
400	do.	87⅜	
200	Tol., W. & W.	86⅝	
300	do.	86⅝	
100	do.	86⅝	
100	do.	87⅛	
100	do.	87⅛	
100	Mil. & St. P.	87⅛	
100	P., Ft. W. & C.	111⅛	
100	do.	111⅛	
1150	Ohio & Miss.	30⅛	
100	do.	30⅛	

SECOND BOARD—1 P. M.

100	Hudson	130	
100	Quick. Mm. Co. bs	22	
100	Canton Co.	49	
200	Mar. Un. Ex.	16⅛	
100	do.	16⅛	
400	Pacific Mail	120	
200	do.	120⅛	
200	do.	120⅛	
300	do.	120⅝	
600	Erie	39	
1150	Adams Ex.	69	
200	Reading	87⅛	
400	do.	87⅜	
200	Tol., W. & W.	86⅝	
300	do.	86⅝	
100	do.	86⅝	
100	do.	87⅛	
100	do.	87⅛	
100	Mil. & St. P.	87⅛	
100	P., Ft. W. & C.	111⅛	
100	do.	111⅛	
1150	Ohio & Miss.	30⅛	
100	do.	30⅛	

OPEN BOARD—3½ P. M.

100	Hudson	130⅛	
200	Reading	87⅛	
200	T., W. & W.	87⅛	
100	do.	87⅛	
100	Mil. & St. P.	87⅛	
200	Mil. & St. P. Pf.	89⅛	
100	P., Ft. W. & C.	110⅛	
300	do.	110⅝	
200	Ohio & Miss.	30	
	do.	30⅛	
	do.	30⅛	

TUESDAY, Dec. 22—P. M.

The sales of Gold to-day were at 135⅛@135⅛@135⅛@135@134⅞ ₱ cent., closing nearly ⅛ ₱ cent. weaker than on Monday night. Late yesterday some of the leading Bankers advanced their Exchange on London, 60 day, to 109⅛@109⅜ ₱ cent., which, for a short time, stiffened the Gold Room, the advanced rates on London so closely approaching the Specie point as to render the shipment of Gold not improbable. But the transactions in Bills this morning were not up to the extreme rise, sales being made of 60 days London at 109⅛@109⅜ ₱ cent. On Paris the rates are relatively firmer, in the absence of any considerable offering of Southern drawn Exchange on France. The Cash Gold was easy in the Room to-day and 4@5 ₱ cent. interest was paid to carry overbalances. The Treasury Office will probably anticipate its Gold Checks for the January Interest by a few days next week, in order to give the Banks the use of this Money for their Quarterly Statements to be made up on Monday week, Jan. 4.

Money keeps in sharp demand among the Brokers, and the higher rate of 7 ₱ cent. Gold Interest, equal to 10 ₱ cent. Currency, was again paid on Miscellaneous collateral. The rate in the Public Funds is 7 ₱ cent. Currency Interest, and on prime Merchant paper from 8 to 10 ₱ cent. Confidence in the latter was somewhat disturbed to-day by the announcement of a heavy failure in the Domestic Commission line—the credit of the unfortunate firm having heretofore classed more than respectable. Their liabilities are said to be over a million of dollars.

In the Public Funds there was rather a stand off among the Street speculators, while the regular trade or investment demand was fairly active at about yesterday's late quotations. The 10-40s. were firm at 105¼, and the new 5-20s. of 1865 and 1867 steady.

In the Railway Market there was a renewal through the forenoon of the buoyant speculation of yesterday in the Western Stocks, and further considerable transactions in New-York Central at 154@154⅛@155@154@153@152⅝ ₱ cent. The shares of the Hudson River had an additional advance to 134⅛@135 ₱ cent., and of the Western list Chicago and Rock Island was the most active; advancing at one time to 115 ₱ cent. On the Miscellaneous Shares Pacific Mail ran up to 120⅞@121 ₱ cent.

At the afternoon Boards, on the prevailing reports of tight Money, the market for the Railways and Pacific Mail gave way 1@2 ₱ cent., with more disposition to sell through the list. And after the Boards broke up the following Long-Room and Broad-street quotations were made, as compared with Monday night:

	Monday.	Tuesday.
United States 10-40s	105⅜	105⅞
United States 5-20s of 1862	110⅛	110⅛
United States 5-20s of 1867	110	110⅛
American Gold Coin	135⅝	134⅞
Bills on London, 60 days	109⅛	109⅜
New Bonds of Tennessee	69	68⅝
Virginia Bonds, old	56	56
Missouri Bonds	90	90
North Carolina Bonds, old	65⅛	65
New-York Central	154	152⅝
Erie Railway	38	39
Reading Railway	99	98⅛
Chicago and Rock Island	112⅝	112⅛
Northwest Common	78⅛	77⅛
Northwest Preferred	81⅛	80
Michigan Southern	87⅛	86⅛
Pittsburg and Ft. Wayne	111⅛	110⅛
Cleveland and Pittsburg	84⅛	83⅛
Pacific Mail Company	118⅛	117⅛
St. Paul Prefered	85⅛	84⅛
St. Paul Common	67	67⅛
Toledo and Wabash	56	57⅛

The following bids were made for the various Public Funds of the United States at the close of business:

6's cent. reg., 1881	105⅞	5-20 coup., 1867	110
6 ₱ cent. coup., 1881	105⅞	5-20 coup., 1868	110⅛
5-20 reg., 1865	110⅛	5 ₱ cent. reg., 1874	100
5-20 coup., 1865	110⅛	10-40 reg.	105⅝
5-20 coup., 1864	110⅝	10-40 coup.	105⅝
5-20 coup., 1865	110⅞	6s currency	99⅛
5-20 coup. '65, n. is	109⅞		

And the following for the State Bonds:

N. Y. Sew. B'y Loan	106⅞	Illinois War Loan	102⅜
N. Y. Coup. B'y Loan	110⅜	Michigan 7's c. 1878	98⅝
N. Y. 7 ₱ c. Canal, 1870	106⅝	Michigan 7 ₱ c. W. L.	98⅝
N. Y. 6 ₱ c. Canal, 1872	105⅜	Tennessee 6 ₱ c. o. c.	68⅜
N. Y. 6 ₱ c. Canal, 1873	105⅜	Tennessee 6 ₱ c. n. bds.	68⅜
N. Y. 6 ₱ c. Canal, 1874	106⅝	Virginia 6s, ex c.	73⅛
N. Y. 6 ₱ c. Canal, 1875	105⅜	Virginia 6s, n. bds.	56
N. Y. 6 ₱ c. Canal, 1877	101	Georgia 6s	80
N. Y. 6 ₱ c. Canal, 1878	100⅛	Louisiana 6s	60⅛
N. Y. 5 ₱ c. Canal, 1874	94⅜	North Carolina 6s	62⅜
N. Y. 5 ₱ c. Canal, 1875	99	North Car. 6s, n. bds.	62⅜
Illinois 6s, coup., 1866-76	96⅜	Missouri 6s	90⅜
Illinois 6s, coup., 1875	96⅜	Missouri 6s, do. do.	90⅜
Illinois 6s, c. '79 aft. 1859	102	California 7s	127
Ill. 6s, cou. '79 aft. 1870	102	Connecticut 6s	100
Illinois coupon 6s, 1877	102⅛	Rhode Island 6s	101
Illinois coupon 6s, 1879	102⅛		

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. 6s, 1863	91	Chi. Western 2d M. '83	73
N. Y. Cen. 6s, R. E.	100	Chi. & R. Isl. 1st M.	98
N. Y. Cen. 7s, 1876	100	Chi. & Ill. & P.	86
Erie 1st M. ext	105⅜	Clev. & Tol. S. F.	96
Erie 1s, 2d ind., 1883	81⅜	Morris & Essex 1st M.	96⅛
Erie 1s, 5th ind., 1885	84⅜	Morris & Essex 2d M.	92
Mich. C. & N. c. '69-'72,'74		Pitts., Ft. W. & Ch. 1st M.	103⅛
Mich. S. & N. I. 2d M.	86⅛	Pitts., Ft. W. & Ch. 2d M.	97⅜
Pacific R.'s guar by Mo	74	Pitts., Ft. W. & Ch. 3d M.	83
Ill. Cent. 7's, 1875	114	Clev. & Pitts. 1st M.	91
Alton & T. H. 1st M.	93	Clev. & P. 4th M.	78
Alton & T. H. 2d M. pf	83	Chi. & Alt. 1st M.	102⅛
Chi. & N. W. S. Fund.	86	Atlantic & G. W. 1st M.	75
Chi. & N. W. S. Fund. 2d M.	86⅛	Atlantic & G. W. 1st M.	75

And the following for the City Bank Stocks. The half-yearly January Dividend of the National Butchers' and Drovers' Bank is *five per cent.*; of the Merchants' Exchange National, *five per cent.*; the National Bank of Commerce, *five per cent.*; Bank of New-York, National, *five per cent.*; Bank of America, *five per cent.*:

Manhattan	140	Market	115
Merchants'	124	Nassau	105
Mechanics'	129	Commerce	100
America	146	St. Nicholas	107⅛
City	200	Imp't'rs. & Traders'	133
National	112	Park	153
Commerce	124	Central National	105
American Exchange	113⅜	Fourth National	106
Bank of the Republic	131	Tenth National	101
Metropolitan	168		

The day's business at the office of the United States Assistant Treasurer was as follows: Total receipts, $1,286,274; total payments, $549,494; balance, $91,054,011. The receipts include for Customs, $269,000; for Gold Notes, $618,000.

We notice, with much regret, the decease, yesterday, of Mr. JOSEPH M. PRICE, President of the Oriental Bank, who was not only respected as a skillful and prudent Banker, and a most amiable and exemplary citizen, but distinguished as the author of the exact and valuable work of Interest and Investment Tables, which bears his name and copyright, and a standard authority for the funding interest of the whole country.

The Milwaukee Chamber of Commerce, through a Committee, consisting of Messrs. MOWER, T. L. MITCHELL, BEYDEN and CHANDLER, has indorsed the new enterprise of the West Wisconsin Railway, as follows—the resolutions, as reported by the Committee, being unanimously adopted:

Whereas, This body has learned officially that the first section of the West Wisconsin Railroad has been opened from Tomah to Black River Falls, and that regular trains are now running over the same; therefore

Resolved, That Milwaukee, represented by this body, feels the importance of the early completion of the road to Hudson and St. Paul.

Resolved, That the energy exhibited by Mr. D. A. BALDWIN and his associates in carrying to completion the first section of the road in a manner so creditable to them, challenges our respect and confidence.

Resolved, That the West Wisconsin Railroad has, in our opinion, a solid and substantial basis, sufficient to appeal with confidence to capitalists, at home and abroad, for assistance in the completion of the work.

Resolved, That this body extend to the West Wisconsin Railroad all the aid in its power, with the full confidence that, while the work is one of importance to our city and the country which it penetrates, it cannot fail, under such management as has thus far characterized it, to prove a profitable investment to capital.

Resolved, That these proceedings be entered upon the records of this body, and published in the newspapers of our city.

ED. SANDERSON, President.

W. J. LANGDON, Secretary.

The week's exports hence of domestic produce and miscellaneous goods have been to the currency value of $3,666,217. Included in the exports were 10,277 bales of Cotton.

The *Mark Lane Express* of Dec. 7, says of the British Corn trade:

"The wind having become southerly this week we have had a return to damp mild weather, so vegetation as yet has had very little to endure from frost; and though on the Black Sea as well as Baltic much ice has formed, we question whether the stoppage will be permanent at all ports with such sudden fluctuations. Nothing can exceed the healthy look of the early planted Wheat, which in some places so covers the ground that it can scarcely be seen, and plants in fine condition have become too great to be seriously affected, even by severe frosts. It is the changes of Spring and Autumn, with insects which are soon to be feared. The trade got down on heavily, but we hear of such a free use for cattle that such a necessary and yet we cannot help saying, a mal-appropriation, cannot fail greatly to diminish our reported supersabundance. But while Spring Corn remains so scarce and dear, what else can be expected? Barley, it seems, however, has ceased its ascents, and the subsidence of the American demand must be considered a benefit to the country, for growers might have appropriated more land to its growth than an average consumption would have warranted; and should Wheat be only of secondary consideration with the growers, the population would soon find the difference. A rise of five shillings in Spring would be a most bagatelle on present rates; and as nothing now pays importers, and importations must fall off, it is not at all improbable we shall see it, notwithstanding the present imperturbable dullness. The elections were lately blamed, but since they are over we have trread at 92. The fact is, we have not been used to such an abundance and such a quality, and the double bushel is the commodity is lower, and the dissatisfaction of Middle men. For mildew, rust and famine are the pets of a certain class, whose sympathy seldom exceeds the circumference of their pockets. The dullness lately noted in France has continued, with several markets rather lower. Belgium has taken the same turn, but Holland, though dull, has not yielded. Hamb'rg, Dantzic, and several places in Germany remained much as previously, not being so much depressed by the probable closing of the ports as expected. New-York has rather given way, but exports were only moderate.

The arrivals off the coast since 27th November were 21 cargoes, of which 8 cargoes were Wheat, 7 Maize, 2 Barley, 1 Beans, 1 Rye, 2 Oats."

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

☞ THE UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY offers a limited amount of its First Mortgage Bonds at par. Nine hundred and sixty miles of the line west from Omaha are now completed, and the work is going on through the Winter. As the distance between the finished portion of the Union and Central Pacific Railroads is now less than 400 miles, and both Companies are pushing forward the work with great energy, employing over 30,000 men, there can be no doubt that the whole grand line to the Pacific will be open for business in the Summer of 1869. The regular Government Commissioners have pronounced the Union Pacific Railroad to be first-class in every respect, and the Special Commission appointed by the President says:

"Taken as a whole, THE UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD HAS BEEN WELL CONSTRUCTED, AND THE GENERAL ROUTE FOR THE LINE EXCEEDINGLY WELL SELECTED. The energy and perseverance with which the work has been urged forward, and the rapidity with which it has been executed, are without parallel in history, and in grandeur and magnitude of undertaking it has never been equaled." The report states that any deficiencies the exist are only those incident to all new roads, and that could not have been avoided without materially retarding the progress of the great work. Such deficiencies are supplied by all the railroad companies after the completion of the line, when and wherever experience shows them to be necessary. The report concludes by saying that "the country has reason to congratulate itself that this great work of national importance is so rapidly approaching completion under such favorable auspices."

Besides a donation from the Government of 12,800 acres of land per mile, the Company is entitled to a subsidy in United States Bonds on its line as completed and accepted, at the average rate of about $29,000 per mile, according to the difficulties encountered, for which the Government takes a second lien as security. The Company has already received $22,158,000 of this subsidy, of which $1,280,000 was paid Dec. 6, and $640,000 Dec. 14.

GOVERNMENT AID—SECURITY OF THE BONDS.

By its charter, the Company is permitted to issue its own FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS to the same amount as the Government Bonds, *and no more*. These Bonds are a First Mortgage upon the whole road and all its equipments. Such a mortgage upon what, for a long time, will be the only railroad connecting the Atlantic and Pacific States, takes the highest rank as a safe security.

The price for the present is PAR, and accrued interest at 6 per cent. from July 1, 1868, in currency.

Subscriptions will be received in New-York at the Company's office, No. 20 Nassau-street, and by JOHN J. CISCO & SON, Bankers, No. 59 Wall-street, and by the Company's advertised agents throughout the United States.

Bonds sent free, but parties subscribing through local agents will look to them for their safe delivery.

JOHN J. CISCO, Treasurer, New-York.

☞ TO CAPITALISTS AND INVESTORS.

The FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS of the ROCKFORD, ROCK ISLAND AND ST. LOUIS RAILROAD COMPANY pay the Principal and SEVEN PER CENT. INTEREST, 1st February and 1st August, in GOLD COIN, *free of Government tax.*

A limited amount only of these bonds will be sold at 97½ and accrued interest in currency, by bankers and brokers, agents of the Company in different parts of the country, and at the office of the Company, No. 12 Wall-st., New-York.

GOVERNMENT AND OTHER APPROVED SECURITIES received in exchange at full market rates.

Pamphlets giving full information sent on request.

H. H. BOODY, Treasurer.

☞ UNITED STATES SIX PER CENT. CURRENCY BONDS, 30 years to run, are offered for sale on favorable terms, at the office of the Union Pacific Railroad Company, No. 20 Nassau-st., New-York.

Transfers of Real Estate—DEC. 22.

KINGS COUNTY.

Brooklyn.

Atlantic-st., n. s., 345 ft. e. of Powers-st., 82x90, (deed 1862)..... $2,325

Bainbridge-st., s. s., 125 ft. w. of Ralph-av, 150x— (deed 1862)..... 1,500

Bergen-st., and Broadway-av., s. e. corner, central lines 850x250..... 57,100

Clinton-sp., w. s., 20 ft. n. of Warren-st., 20x79.11x irr'l..... 14,500

Dean-st., n. s., 158.4 ft. e. of South-st., 20.10x100..... 2,200

Decatur-st., n. s., 100 ft. w. of Stuyvesant-av., 100x 100..... 4,375

Decatur-st., s. s., 275 ft. w. of Patchen-av., 25x100..... 2,700

Graham-st. and DeKalb-av., s. e. corner, 46.5x90..... 1,500

Johnson-st., n. s., 40.10 ft. w. of Mary-st., 20x78.7x 20.7x78.4..... 1,500

Lorraine-pl., e. s., 193.4 ft. n. e. of Broadway, 16x90. 1,500

Middle-st., e. w. s., 275 ft. s. e. of 8th-av., 19.7x 100.2..... 2,300

Powers-st., w. s., 60 ft. n. of Pacific-st., 20x75..... N

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, DEC. 23, 1868.

Amusements this Evening.

PIKE'S OPERA HOUSE.
8d-st., corner 6th-av.
LA CHANSON DE FORTUNIO and LES SAVARDS. Characters by Mlle. Teetes, Mlle. Irma, Mlle. De Ross, M. Prasoni, M. Ledue, M. Auzas, M. Dunheany and others.

BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
GENEVIEVE DE BRABANT. By Grau's New-York Company.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.
Broadway, corner 13th-st.
CAPTAIN OF THE WATCH and WOODCOCK'S LITTLE GAME. Characters by Messrs. Lester Wallack, Gilbert, Stoddart, Peak, Ringgold, Mrs. Clara Jennings, Miss Emily Mestayer, Mrs. Hadley Brown, Miss Annie Ward and Miss Mary Barrett.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.
Broadway, between Houston and Bleecker sts.
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To Advertisers.

Advertisers in the TIMES are requested to bring in their notices at as early an hour in the day as possible. If received after 8½ o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.

☞ Advertisements for the WEEKLY TIMES must be handed in before 10 o'clock this evening.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

EUROPE.

The time for the departure of Greeks from Constantinople has been extended to three weeks by the Sultan, and vessels for their removal are authorized to carry the Russian flag.

HOBART PASHA, the Turkish Admiral, is blockading the *Hydra* in the harbor of Syra with seven men-of-war.

The Grecian Government is making active preparations for war, many Russians volunteering in her behalf.

The London Press is unanimous in its condemnation of the financial policy set forth in President JOHNSON'S Message.

At the election for members of the Cortes at Madrid all the candidates chosen were in favor of a monarchy. In Seville and Barcelona Republican candidates were elected. The Government declares that it will never abandon any of the Spanish colonies. Six thousand troops have been sent to Cuba and others are to follow.

A crisis has occurred in the Portuguese Cabinet, and new Foreign and Financial Ministers have been chosen.

GENERAL.

The dispatches from Cuba are very unsatisfactory regarding the insurrection there. A report that the Government troops had been defeated in an engagement with the rebels at Holguin is denied by the *Diario*, which says the troops have been successful in that quarter. A number of rebel prisoners, including Col. AGUERO BETANCOURT, had arrived at Havana.

FREEMAN J. FITHIAN has been appointed by Gov. FENTON to fill the vacancy in the bench of the Supreme Court, occasioned by the death of Judge ROBERTSON. Mr. FITHIAN was recently the Republican candidate for Justice of the Supreme Court of this district. By the terms of the Constitution, the next election for the place will be held in November, 1869.

A St. Paul dispatch reports that the Board of Directors of the Chamber of Commerce of that city have passed a resolution repudiating their subscription toward the building of the Mississippi Valley National Telegraph, on the ground of misrepresentation.

A State Woman Suffrage Convention began its sessions in Concord, N. H., yesterday forenoon. The attendance was not very large. Rev. J. F. LOVERING, of Concord, was made President, and several gentlemen and ladies, representing different sections of New-England, were made Vice-Presidents. Some of the leaders in the woman suffrage movement, including LUCY STONE BLACKWELL and her husband, were present. Among the speakers was the famous DANIEL PRATT. The Convention was adjourned to-day.

Two pickpockets who were caught on Monday plying their trade on the Mobile and Ohio Railroad, were taken from the train by the passengers and hung to a tree.

There is great distress at present among the canal drivers and poor persons temporarily stopping in Buffalo, and numbers of them are being committed to the workhouse as vagrants, at their own solicitation.

DAVID FAULKNER, a night watchman, and an old resident of the town of Malden, one of the suburbs of Boston, was shot and instantly killed, at about 9 o'clock yesterday morning, by one of two unknown men whom he hailed on account of their suspicious behavior. After the murder was committed they fled. It is supposed that they were burglars. There is great excitement in the place over the tragedy.

The poet WHITTIER, in a letter to the New-England Society of Washington, says he heartily supports the motion just made by a New-England Senator, to remove the disabilities of those at present disfranchised in the Southern States, and make amnesty and suffrage universal; and he also expresses his belief that a majority of the Northern people also favor such action.

Mr. D. N. STANTON, of Boston, Mass., has been elected President of the Alabama and Chattanooga Railroad, Ex-Gov. PATTON, of Alabama, Vice-President, and Gov. CLAFLIN, of Massachusetts, one of the directors.

The new bridge over the Mississippi, between Dunleith and Dubuque, was completed on Monday. It is 1,700 feet long, is composed of iron and masonry, and cost, with its approaches, about $900,000.

A construction train on the Manassas Gap Railroad ran off the track last evening, killing three men instantly and wounding eleven others, three of them fatally.

Capt. FOX, Assistant Secretary of the Navy during the war, and afterwards Special Commissioner to Russia, is to assume the management of the Middlesex Manufacturing Company, at Lowell, on the 1st of January.

The two hundred and forty-eighth anniversary of the landing of the Pilgrims at Plymouth Rock, was celebrated last night by the members of the New-England Society and invited guests, in Delmonico's. The gathering was large and the proceedings enthusiastic. Speeches were made by Vice-President elect SCHUYLER COLFAX, Mr. JOSEPH H. CHOATE, President of the New-England Society; Hon. JOHN LOTHROP MOTLEY, Major-Gen. MCDOWELL, Prof. HITCHCOCK, Mr. E. P. WHIPPLE, Rev. Drs. JNO. HALL and BELLOWS, and others.

Mr. SAMUEL BOWLES, editor in chief of the Springfield (Mass.) *Republican*, was arrested last night, about 9:30 P. M., at the suit of JAMES FISK, Jr., for libel, on an order of Justice MCCUNN. Mr. BOWLES was arrested in the hall of the Fifth-avenue Hotel, and taken to Ludlow-street Jail for the night. He will give $5,000 bail this morning.

A fair opened last evening in Shiloh Church, on the corner of Prince and Marion streets, for the benefit of the Colored Young Men's Christian Association, in Wooster-street. It will remain open until the 31st of this month.

The bequest of JAMES H. ROOSEVELT of the bulk of his property, amounting to over a million of dollars, to found a hospital in this City, is the subject of a trial now going on in the Special Term of the Supreme Court, the executor of his next of kin claiming that it is void.

The Committee appointed to investigate the election frauds in this City during the Presidential election continued in session yesterday in the United States Circuit Court-room, and, after receiving the evidence of several gentlemen bearing on alleged irregularities, adjourned.

The Board of Aldermen yesterday adopted the resolution giving permission for the removal of the Broadway Bridge. A resolution authorizing the Clerk of the Common Council to appoint an Engrossing Clerk, with the same amount of salary as that paid the Assistant Clerk, was also adopted.

The Board of Health held its usual weekly meeting yesterday. A contract for the erection of a public urinal in Astor-place for $2,500 was awarded to ROBERT C. BROWN. The Engineer of the Board asked that more apparatus for rescuing drowning persons be placed on both rivers. The Registrar of Vital Statistics reported 886 deaths, 301 births and 113 marriages in New-York, and 140 deaths in Brooklyn during the past week.

The Board of Excise yesterday granted forty-two new licenses, and revoked two licenses of dealers convicted of violating the law.

In the Court of Oyer and Terminer, yesterday, before Judge SUTHERLAND, MARGARET WELSH, convicted in December last of murder in the second degree, was brought up on a writ of *habeas corpus*, and on her counsel accepting a minor plea of manslaughter in the fourth degree, she was sentenced to one year's imprisonment.

Yesterday, in the Court of General Sessions, the trial of GEO. F. HEMMINGS, for the larceny of diamond jewelry, terminated in the acquittal of the accused; JOSEPH ROLL pleaded guilty of arson in the third degree, and was remanded for sentence.

Cotton was quiet and further depressed in price yesterday. Breadstuffs were dull and generally lower. Provisions firmer and in fair demand. Groceries inactive. Freights quiet but steady.

The Legal-tender Act.

The language of Mr. MCCULLOCH, in his annual report submitted this year to Congress, amounted to an invitation, as it appeared to us, to the Supreme Court of the United States, to decide against the validity of this act of Congress at its present term. The publication, in another column, of a letter to him on this subject, from Hon. E. G. SPAULDING, who, in 1862, introduced the act into Congress, would appear to confirm our views as to the motives of the Secretary of the Treasury in publishing, at this particular time, opinions against the power of Congress to pass such a law. Mr. SPAULDING'S letter to Mr. MCCULLOCH is dated the 9th of December, and its appearance now, we suppose, is not due to its author. The clause in Mr. SPAULDING'S letter, which probably induced its publication, is this:

"But the law has been continued in force so long after the close of the war, without any real necessity for it, that I should not be much surprised *if the Court should now declare it unconstitutional.*"

This language is preceded by the opinion that

"*If* the Court had been called upon to decide the question during the war, or at its close they would *most likely* have decided that the law was valid, inasmuch as Congress had decided that it was a necessary and proper means to be used in crushing the rebellion."

Mr. SPAULDING also says that it is unfortunate

"that we did not have incorporated into the original Legal-tender act, at the time of its passage, a provision that the legal-tender clause should cease to be inoperative *in one year after the close of the war.* In that case all parties would have *shaped their business accordingly.*"

There is, in this letter and in Mr. MCCULLOCH'S report, so far as it treats of this subject, a singular mixture of what is sound and what is inexpedient and dangerous. It is because there was no provision in the bill limiting the time of its operation, that the people of the United States have not "shaped their business accordingly." On the contrary, they supposed that it would be continued until repealed, and that its constitutionality in the meantime would be maintained. Such a decision as the Secretary of the Treasury appears to invite would come upon the people with surprise, if none would be felt by Mr. SPAULDING, and that surprise would be followed by suffering that would extend through all departments of business, and place the debtor interest at the mercy of creditors. There would be instantaneously an entire lack and absence of the debt-paying medium. The facility of disposition manifested under difficulties by the people of the United States would undoubtedly in many places adjust this matter to circumstances, but this is a large country, and while many would bow to public opinion expressed at such a time, the severe creditor, wherever located, might claim the strictest compliance with his bond, which in the contingency of such a decision as that invoked, would be deemed to call for payment in the precious metals. The only point raised in the cases before the Court is the naked one—whether or not the law is constitutional. If the Court decides that it is invalid, the decision relates back to the time of the passage of the bill, and whatever the Judges might say beyond this, as to the binding force of contracts made since would not be law, simply because that question does not arise in the case, and would be in the nature of what is called *obiter dicta*, of which we are furnished [illegible] by the Bench, that one can scarcely find what is decided, involved as it frequently is in this useless rubbish. It is a sufficient answer to Mr. SPAULDING that the cases up for decision were commenced during the war, and it is stated on high authority that a decision at the last term of the Court was delayed at the request of the Secretary of the Treasury on a suggestion that the Government ought to be heard upon the point, the real motive being that the Treasury was not then in condition to bear an adverse decision. Mr. MCCULLOCH, as he is about to take leave of his office, seems to have less regard for the ease of the new incumbent than for himself, and to have invited the confusion for his successor which he desired to avoid. He is like the tenant who, having occupied premises without paying rent, disorders and damages the house as he is about to leave it.

We regret that Mr. SPAULDING should have stained his good record in this manner. If he offered the act with the doubts of its legality, which his present letter implies in stating that the Court would "most *likely* have decided that the law was valid," had they made the decision during the existence of hostilities, and that he should "not be much *surprised*" if they now decided it invalid, then he did great injustice to those who reposed faith in his sincerity and ability. He is at least bound, as the author of the act in Congress, not to damage those vast interests which he says would have been shaped differently had he performed what he now thinks was his duty then, and limited the period of its operation. The necessity for such a clause, to guard against a continuing faith in the unceasing operation of the act, he admits, and instead of following out this truth to its logical results, he would now punish, with an abrupt and unexpected decision, those who have regarded the omission in the light in which he supposed they would regard it.

We deem the act of Congress so clearly justified by the situation of the country at the time, and by the precedents set by other nations—by the omission of Great Britain to repeal her act of 1797, which in fact created a legal tender, until seven years after the war with France—that we do not share in the fears which many express that an adverse decision upon this question will be made, however much it may be invoked by a coördinate branch of the Government, or by newspapers which hold to this heresy.

The power is a necessary and proper one in war for all nations much debauched with paper money, and it is scarcely possible that the Supreme Court will decide that while it may be used by others and may be necessary for success, the creditor interest—a proper interest to support in all just ways—has powers over and above those of the whole Government.

The Whisky Trials Again.

Our Washington correspondent telegraphed us yesterday that the trial of Dr. BLAINDELL, J. J. ECKEL and others, indicted for whisky frauds, *has again been postponed* by order of Attorney-General EVARTS, "for reasons which cannot now be made public, and which would require more elaborate explanation than the general public would care to listen to or read." This is a grave mistake. The "general public" will read with very great patience any explanation the Attorney-General may condescend to make, of the most extraordinary course he sees fit to take in regard to these whisky frauds. But neither the general public nor anybody else will be deceived, by such flimsy and insincere excuses as those which are thus far offered for their amusement.

"All these cases," says the same authority, "are full of complications of law and fact, and the action of the Attorney-General is *more or less regulated by the correspondence and recommendations of the District-Attorney.*" This attempt to throw the responsibility upon the District-Attorney is certainly not very manly or courageous,—especially as the impression thus conveyed is exactly the reverse of the fact. It is well known to the profession here, that Mr. COURTNEY has been zealous and incessant in his efforts to bring these cases to trial; and it is equally well known that after every possible device to stave them off has been tried and exhausted, he has been met by positive and peremptory orders from Washington *not to try them;* and the whole gang of indicted and untried felons has thus been let loose, to renew their insolent and shameless defiance of the tax laws of the country. If Mr. COURTNEY has been playing a double game in this matter,—if he has been secretly writing to Washington recommending the discontinuance of trials he has seemed so eager to bring on, let the public know it. Let us have this "correspondence" and these "recommendations" on the strength of which the Attorney-General directs their postponement.

A month ago, when the Government ordered the discontinuance of the trial of the Kentucky Bourbon Company and its confederates, *eleven* persons,—all notorious "whisky thieves," were set free without trial. *Five* others have since been indicted, including Dr. BLAISDELL, President of the Distillers' Association, and the head and front of the whole system of whisky fraud; the detail of their whole scheme of operations was traced and laid bare;—witnesses were in waiting, and everything was ready for a trial which could not have failed to convict the guilty parties and to break up their whole conspiracy,—when forth comes another order from the Attorney-General ordering a further postponement of all the trials,—and the second gang goes free!

In all this there is something so very extraordinary as to excite curiosity and alarm. There is no one subject on which the country is so justly sensitive as on this. The Government has levied a heavy tax on whisky, to aid in paying its expenses and to relieve the honest industry of the country from something of its heavy burden of taxation. The object is thwarted by a gigantic system of open and shameless swindling, by which millions of taxes which should go into the Treasury, are diverted to the pockets of these public robbers, and thrown upon the honest tax-payers of the country. And when these men are detected, indicted and arraigned for trial by the officers of the law, they are at once set free by the Government, without even the *form* of trial, or anything that looks like a desire on the part of the authorities to put a stop to their depredations!

This whole matter demands explanation. As yet we do not know enough of the real action of the Government to warrant such [illegible] Congress will lose no time in calling for the "correspondence and recommendations" referred to, or else that the Retrenchment Committee will take steps to place the whole matter in its proper light before the public.

Gen. Grant and His Cabinet.

The newspapers, as a matter of course, continue the construction, and reconstruction, of Gen. GRANT'S Cabinet, with unabated confidence and zeal. But the public faith in their work is less absolute than of old, and somewhat less than could be desired for the credit of journalism.

Nobody now, so far as we are aware, pays any attention to the talk of the newspapers about Gen. GRANT'S Cabinet. It is announced, from day to day, that the Hon. Mr. So-and-So is *certainly* to go into it;—whatever else may be doubtful, *that is* certain at all events: and the most certain of all has hitherto been the assertion that Mr. WASHBURNE, of Illinois, was to be Secretary of the Treasury, or anything else that he might prefer. But even this, rumor has been a good deal damaged by a letter from Mr. WASHBURNE himself, in which he says:

"So far as political position is concerned, I am content with the one assigned me for the ninth time by a generous, confiding constituency. I know but little touching Cabinet appointments, and take no stock in any newspaper talk assigning me to this or that position. The most I desire is to see Gen. GRANT'S Administration a success, and see all rights of all men vindicated and protected—to see an honest, economical, dignified administration of the Government, bringing to the people peace, quiet, happiness and prosperity."

We have not the slightest doubt of the entire sincerity of these just and patriotic sentiments,—which reflect more real credit on the man who feels and utters them than would any appointment in the President's gift.

We are inclined to believe that nobody in the country knows anything concerning the composition of Gen. GRANT'S Cabinet. We do not believe he knows much about it himself,—or that he has given it much thought as yet. Beyond all question his mind dwells upon it more or less,—but rather, we imagine, in the way of studying the wants of the Government and the necessities of the public service, than in weighing the claims of individuals or the respective weight due to rival localities and interests.

But it is curious how many things are "*settled*" for Gen. GRANT, already—not only without his assent, but without his knowledge. We are told every day of matters which are *fixed*, not *by* Gen. GRANT, but *for* him, by persons and parties that know a good deal more about these matters than he does, or ever can, and whose chief anxiety is to save *him* the trouble of attending to them when he comes into power. It is perfectly well settled, for example, who is to succeed Mr. SMITHS as Collector, either upon his translation to the Russian Mission, (for which it is understood "things have been *fixed*" in the Senate,) or upon the advent of the new President. Some half dozen of the principal missions abroad have been disposed of, and their prospective incumbents are busy with their grammars and dictionaries, or with the cut of their garments, in confident expectation of what is soon to be their fate.

All this is very interesting and very innocent. Playing at administering the Government is as diverting to political parties as "puss in the corner" to children,—and it is very much the same kind of game. But while Gen. GRANT contents himself with merely looking on, we fancy it won't amount to much. He is evidently taking a *rest* before his work begins. He does not act in the least like a man who is eager for office and the purple,—longing to grasp the sceptre and wield the power the people have placed in his hands. He has the bearing rather of one who feels the weight of the great responsibilities that will be upon him soon enough, and who values every day of deliverance as a day of relief. His troubles and perplexities will come soon enough, and will be weighty enough when they do come. He will not anticipate the day of their coming,—nor will he shrink from their weight when they *do* come.

It will not be wise for anybody to set his heart very strongly on seeing any special man in any special place,—still less on seeing *himself* there. Those who expect least, will be least disappointed. We do not think Gen. GRANT at all likely to accept dictation from any quarter, or from cliques and factions of any kind. He is much more likely, in our judgment, to act on all public questions, and especially on all questions of appointments, with as much of independence and of reliance on his own judgment, as our system of government allows to any man in office, which is not, it must be confessed, at best excessive. We are inclined to think that he does not intend to spend all his time, while President, in deciding on the rival claims of applicants for office, or in listening to the history of the local political contests and quarrels of Squashtown and Podunk. He is much more likely to put at the head of the various departments of the Government, men in whom he has faith,—and then to leave the settlement of all these matters mainly to them. In this way, and in this way only, can he hope for time to smoke his after-dinner cigar, or to relieve his bedroom from a crowd of office-seekers, in time to get a short nap before breakfast.

The East River Bridge.

Very naturally the City journals, and particularly those of Brooklyn, are rejoicing over the energetic and liberal measure adopted by the Brooklyn Common Council on Monday, in subscribing $3,000,000 to the capital stock of the projected bridge over the East River. That something more efficient than the present ferry system is needed to accommodate the enormous Long Island traffic with New-York, has long been apparent, and that this necessity is destined to be incalculably increased year by year, needs no prophet to tell. The very pressure in our own pent-up, narrow island is incitive of the constant planning, and will ere long enforce the completion of numerous increased facilities for intramural transportation. But even with all that New-York is likely to get, of new and enlarged transit routes, the attractiveness of its suburbs, especially of Brooklyn, which lies so near the lower and essentially commercial part of our City, will continually grow greater, not less.

Every decade for the past thirty years has seen the population of Brooklyn doubled. From the 47,000 of 1840, the numbers have swelled to about 139,000 in 1850, to 279,000 in 1860; and now it is ranging far along towards 400,000. Any one who has taken one of the Sound steamers and sailed [illegible] through the Battery and up the East River, along the miles of residences on the Heights, the huge warehouses along the water, the factories and foundries of the Eastern District, past the old Navy-yard and miles above it, built up with substantial edifices, devoted to a vast and busy industry, reaching far around the northwestern end of Long Island—no observing person seeing all this can escape the conviction of a living, growing, gigantic young community. And this, though called Brooklyn, is New-York.

The bridge question, then, has been but one of time; and we are glad to see that the Brooklyn City Government has had the sagacity to see that its time is at hand. The conditions on which the $3,000,000 have been taken by the city are few, equitable and thoroughly judicious. Namely:

First—That the sum of $2,000,000 be first subscribed to said capital stock by other persons, and ten per cent. thereon be paid in cash.

Second—That all installments or payments on account of said subscription be payable proportionately, equally alike by said city and all other subscribers.

Third—That the charter of the company be so amended that the interests of the city be represented in the Board of Directors by the city officers composing the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund of the City of Brooklyn for the time being.

And, out of a fairly full attendance of the Common Council, the minority opposing the vote was merely a nominal one, and that not at all on grounds prejudicial to the enterprise.

The undertaking may then be said to be really begun. The gentlemen forming the bridge corporation should have no difficulty in raising the rest among their many public-spirited and wealthy residents doing business in New-York, both on grounds of municipal pride and of personal and financial advantage. At all events, the first real step has been boldly taken; and in view of the priceless advantages to be secured by following it up, the public may safely feel encouraged that before long the great bridge will be handsomely under way.

MINOR TOPICS.

Every day we learn something new about GRANT, including new arguments for his election to the Presidency. At Athens he is called, we are told, "the friend of Hellenism, and of Cretan independence." All right—a little optimism hurts nobody. Had SEYMOUR been elected, perhaps *he* would have also been hailed as a phil-Hellenist and an original Cretan. On the other hand, we make no doubt that in Constantinople they are flinging up their fezes and waving their pipes in honor of GRANT, as "the friend of Mohammedanism and of Cretan subjugation." And so probably they would have honored Mr. SEYMOUR had he been chosen. As Gen. GRANT has been discovered since election to be a Democrat, why not a Cretan? It is well to make the best of everything—and especially of what we can't help.

The Bostonians are exulting in the prospect that Mr. JAMES FISKE, Jr., is about to extend to that city something of the enterprise and energy which have made his name so familiar of late in connection with the management of the Erie Railroad. He is expected to charter a line of steamboats to run to Boston in connection with the Erie Road. He has been expected there for several days, but "certain complications," says a Boston paper, "have rendered his presence in New-York necessary." We should think so.

The South seems to be waking up. The New-Orleans *Picayune* says that a mode of driving street railroad cars by compressed air has been invented and is about to be tried there, which gives promise of complete success. If true, our Southern cousins have done what the boasted inventive genius of the whole North has utterly failed to accomplish. We shall feel half inclined to forgive them the rebellion, if they give us something equivalent to steam for moving street-cars.

Our Panama letter, printed in another column, reports the arrival on the Isthmus of Hon. CALEB CUSHING. His presence in that city, and his departure therefrom for Carthagena, aboard the gunboat *Fantic*, had given rise to much speculation as to the character of his mission.

We are assured that we did great injustice to Mr. LOEW, the other day, in our comments on the bridge across Broadway. Instead of having cost $40,000, the whole amount of the appropriation asked was $15,000, and the bridge actually cost the City only $14,002, although the contractors lost money by the operation. The great defect, or one great defect, of the bridge was its needless height, and this was the result, we are told, of an effort to oblige Mr. KNOX, who feared his private business would suffer if the bridge was low. The whole structure, it is clear, was badly designed, being too high and too clumsy for the purpose it was designed to serve; but, in spite of the attacks that have been made upon it, we are assured it was not a *job* in any sense, but was built as economically as possible. Mr. LOEW also takes exception to what was said of his having acted as go-between for the Common Council and schemers who desired to purchase their votes. What we said on this point was based on the statement of a merchant of this City, made under oath and never contradicted, that being President of the Metropolitan Gas Company he had tried to get an ordinance passed by the Common Council authorizing that Company to lay its pipes in the streets; that he found it impossible to do so, and consulted Mr. BOOLE, then, we believe, Street Commissioner, and, in accordance with his suggestion, paid $20,000 to Mr. LOEW, who was then a clerk in his employ, and that the ordinance was passed immediately. Whether this fact did, or did not, warrant the rather sweeping and damaging inference which was drawn from it, we must leave the public to judge. Nothing, certainly, was further from our purpose than to do Mr. LOEW an injustice.

Women, we observe, are gradually waking up to an equality with men in certain respects, if not in all. A lady, at a meeting of the Working Women's Association, lately, stated that she had recently paid a visit to the Tombs and found *three* women awaiting trial for having murdered their husbands. This business has hitherto been almost entirely monopolized by the coarser sex, but it is not likely to be so hereafter. To make the gradual encroachment on the male prerogative the more striking, all these women had been drinking when they committed the act. Suppose they are tried by juries of their own sex—who believes that the verdict will not be different from what it is likely to be now? Women, by and by, will be claiming the benefit of the temporary insanity theory, and *then* what will become of us?

The case of MARGARET WELSH, who last year killed Officer MCCHESNEY, was finally disposed of yesterday by Judge SUTHERLAND, of the Supreme Court, who sentenced her to a year in the Penitentiary. When she was tried a year ago, she was convicted and sent to State Prison for life; but, on motion, by writ of error, the new trial was granted, which has terminated in the change of her sentence. There is no doubt that this woman was, without provocation on her part, assaulted in the most merciless and shocking manner by the policeman whom she killed, and there is no doubt that the decision of Judge SUTHERLAND was justified by the facts of the case. When her case first came on for trial, the Court assigned JOHN D. TOWNSEND, Esq., as her counsel, and, in both of the trials, he has conducted the defence with the most remarkable pertinacity, ingenuity and earnestness. But there is a curious feature in this connection we desire to mention. It is alleged that there is no law authorizing the Supervisors to pay any of the expenses incurred in defending prisoners to whom counsel has been assigned. There are instances in which they have paid these expenses; but the absence of proper provision is embarrassing to the counsel, and may be hurtful to his conduct of the case. In the present instance, the injustice is particularly hard; for the counsel assigned by the Court has spent much of his own time and money in carrying on the defence of the unhappy woman. This wrong ought to be at once remedied by the Legislature, not only for the sake of Mr. TOWNSEND, who acted in the most disinterested manner, but for the sake of other counsel as well as other prisoners.

The financial editor of the London *Times*, in speaking of the Erie rascalities in New-York, says:

"The parties concerned have long ago shown that there is no financial iniquity which persons in command of money cannot commit in Wall-street with entire impunity as regards legal consequences in the civil Courts, and very nearly also as regards social position."

The Taunton Insane Asylum has just taken in a patient named DONNELLY, who killed a man some time since, was tried, and was pronounced insane. That is both poetic and practical justice; insane men are the best tenants for insane asylums. Perhaps, however, we ought to add, by way of explanation, that "DONNELLY was a pauper." Had he been a millionaire, probably he would have dined and wined the jury that voted him insane, and laughed at the idea of a padded cell and a strait-jacket.

The opportunity for an unstrained, twice-blessed mercy to do much good by means of small contributions, is very completely offered by the New-York Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor. This organization, now a quarter of a century old, has so matured its methods of extending relief, that through its channels benevolence most readily finds worthy objects for its exercise. Mere alms-giving is an incidental and not a primary object of the Society, and it so employs the funds intrusted to it, that by its aid bread for the soul as well as that needed to keep soul and body together, is provided for those in our midst who hunger and thirst for just such benefactions. Contributions of work, wealth or influence, much or little, "according to what a man hath," are acceptable to the managers of this noble charity.

Will the coming man be annoyed by as many petty and unnecessary nuisances as afflict us in the present generation, in large cities especially? The question is almost as interesting as those propounded by Mr. PARTON with regard to the use of wine and tobacco by the being that is to be, as an Irishman might phrase it. The gentleman of 1968 will certainly be as greatly tempted to bury his woes in the pipe-bowl and the flowing bowl as the citizen of to-day, if he cannot walk down Broadway, for instance, on a windy morning like that of yesterday, without running the gauntlet of the ashmen who are permitted to sow the wind while passers-by reap the whirlwind, during the hours when the thoroughfare is most thronged. They should be compelled by a City ordinance to do their shoveling and carting after nightfall.

The professional rivalry of popular preachers has made the sensational element (not a bad one, if kept curbed and held well in hand) a marked feature in advertised Sunday sermons. The most extraordinary *text*, at least, of late preached on, was that of "Bishop SNOW, of Mount Zion," last Sunday, which ran as follows: "*A Young Cow and Two Sheep.* Isa., vii, 21." The Bishop correctly announced this as "a singular subject." We may add that a singular subject demands peculiar preaching.

Of the many hard cases of destitution which Winter brings, we have heard few more notable, thus far, than that which the Boston *Advertiser* reports as existing among the Harvard Professors. It is really a melancholy spectacle that their penury affords,—one, to use the *Advertiser's* strong language, of "urgent need." Classes are asked to subscribe forthwith, to "two objects eminently deserving all the pecuniary aid that can be given them, viz., the salaries of the Professors and the college library," and, again, we are told that last year "the Professors' salaries were clipped, that the College carpenter might receive his dues." It seems to us that this is a very clear case of destitution; and how must it be, therefore, with Professors in colleges not so old and not so rich as Harvard?

The Spanish Minister of Education and Public Works, Don MANUEL ZORILLA, recently published a statement in which he shows the good policy of encouraging emigration to Spain, as a means of developing the resources of that country. He sets forth that Spain is not sufficiently populous for the purpose, and has no capital to encourage enterprise. He particularly invites Englishmen to come into the Peninsula, pointing out that the northern part of Spain—the Basque province, the Asturias, and Estremadura, greatly resemble in climate, verdure and moisture, the more southern districts of England. There is no doubt that Spain is a very fertile country, imperfectly cultivated for ages under the gloomy influence of her Kings and lazy ecclesiastics. When the soil shall be opened up to the sun, that Peninsula will be a happy place to live in, with its plentiful harvests of corn and wine.

The correlation and conservation of forces is a great discovery, and has been very prettily shown in the heat and light which man now gets from coal, and which was ages ago absorbed from the sun by the trees which fell and fossilized in stores of fuel for the future. The latest exemplification, although by way of anticipating the process, has been made by a man who proposes to manufacture silk from the original vegetable fibre of the mulberry tree, without waiting for its slow transmission through foliage into vermicular intestines, and cocooned rollings and infinite spinnings. The bark of the young saplings is taken off, dissolved, and all but the fibre disintegrated. This is then refined, washed, dried and combed for mechanical spinning. The fibrous silk thus made is said to be fine, soft, about five inches in length, of regular thickness, good color and considerable lustre. The process has been patented, and our wide-awake California friends are at work preparing to go into it on a large scale. It is as yet only an experiment, but is certainly a most interesting one.

OBITUARY.

Very Rev. William O'Reilly.

A brief announcement of the death, at Newport, R. I., on Sunday, of Rev. WILLIAM O'REILLY, Vicar-General of the Diocese of Hartford, was printed in the TIMES yesterday morning. Although he had been ill for some time, his death was sudden and unexpected, having been occasioned by hemorrage of the lungs. Father O'REILLY was born in Ireland in 1818, came to this country in 1839, and was ordained a priest in 1844 and appointed to a parish in Westchester County. He was soon after assigned as an assistant to his brother, Right Rev. BERNARD O'REILLY, of St. Patrick's Church, in Rochester. This brother sailed for Europe in 1856 in the steamship *Pacific*, which was never afterward heard from. Father WILLIAM, as he was known, had previous to this succeeded his brother as pastor of St. Patrick's Church, in Rochester. He was subsequently removed to Buffalo and made Vicar-General, and administered the affairs of that diocese until 1863, when he removed to Newport, and became Vice-General of the Diocese of Connecticut and Rhode Island. He was an educated gentleman, beloved by his congregation and his neighbors. He was very liberal, and St. Mary's School, in Newport, stands as a monument of his charity and energy. The church over which he presided was draped in mourning on Monday, and the body lay there in state for several hours.

WASHINGTON.

Dullness—The Appropriation Committee—Retrenchment—The Union Pacific.

Special Dispatches to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Dec. 22.

DULLNESS IN WASHINGTON.

Washington has settled down into its normal condition of dullness and stupidity, and will not awaken to life and vigor until the end of the holidays and the return of Congress. Nearly all the members of both Houses have left town, the hotels are deserted, the lobbyists have departed for parts unknown, and only the usual routine business is being transacted in the Departments. In a business point of view the season is good, and Christmas sales are unusually large.

THE APPROPRIATION COMMITTEE.

All the Committees, except the one on appropriations, have adjourned over the holidays. Mr. E. B. WASHBURNE has kept a quorum of the members of that Committee here, and the work of preparing the estimates for presentation to the House is being rapidly pushed forward. The Committee had a long session to-day, at which was discussed the Legislative and Executive, and the Consular and Diplomatic Appropriation bills. Hardly any change was made in the estimates of either, which are about the same as last year.

RETRENCHMENT.

The indications are that the present session of Congress will be remarkable for its policy of economy in the appropriation and expenditure of the public moneys. Leading Congressmen are closely scrutinizing the different Departments of the Government, and no effort will be spared to effect a reduction of expenses everywhere. It is more than probable that a bill will be introduced in the House early in January, providing for the reduction of the pay and compensation of officers high in rank of the regular army. Under the present system of pay commutation and expenses a Major-General receives something like $15,000 per annum. The salary of a Cabinet officer is about $8,000; of a Justice of the Supreme Court $6,000, and of a Congressman $5,000. It is argued that either the salary of the Cabinet officer and of the Judge is too low, or that of the Major-General is far too high.

THE UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD.

Forty-five miles additional of the Union Pacific Railroad have been accepted by the Government, and the bonds were to-day issued for the same by the Secretary of the Treasury. This shows nine hundred and forty miles of the line to be completed. Forty more are ready for examination.

REVENUE SUPERVISOR NOMINATED.

The Supervisorship question was set at rest to-day by the nomination by Mr. ROLLINS of JULIUS C. BURROUGHS, as Supervisor for the District of Michigan and Wisconsin.

SENATOR MORTON.

Senator MORTON is engaged in preparing a reply to the letter of HORACE GREELEY

MURDER IN MASSACHUSETTS.

Another Murder—A Policeman of Malden Shot by Suspected Burglars—The Murderer at Large.

From Our Own Correspondent.

Boston, Tuesday, Dec. 22, 1868.

Close upon the heels of the Charlestown tragedy, wherein one workman deliberately chopped off the head of another, comes the particulars of the murder of a policeman in the quiet town of Malden, one of the suburbs of Boston.

This new murder occurred at about 3 o'clock this morning. Mr. DAVID S. FAULKNER, who has been night policeman of Malden for several years, was the victim. The murder was committed by one of two strange and suspicious looking men who had been hanging around the depot on the Boston and Maine Railroad. It appears that he was going the rounds as usual, in the company of another officer, and his attention had been called at a late hour last night to the depot about the time the last train left the station. Two men during the evening had watched the movements of the depot master, but nothing particular was thought of the fact at the time, as it was supposed they would soon disappear.

An account of the homicide says that Mr. FAULKNER and his companion, officer GEORGE CHASE, were in the vicinity of the depot at about 3 o'clock this morning, and they discovered two men near it. As soon as the men saw the officers they went toward the side of the depot on Pleasant-street. The officers then separated, one going one side of the depot and the other upon the other, so that one of them would certainly meet the strangers. The latter, separated, however, as one turned and went a little way in the direction of Medford, and Mr. CHASE paid his attention to him. The other seemed to stop on the east side of the track. Mr. CHASE had hardly got into the street when he was startled by a pistol shot from the direction of the man whom Mr. FAULKNER was taking care of. He instantly rushed across the track toward the spot and found his brother officer lying upon the ground. The two strangers now started on a run down the road toward Medford, followed by Mr. CHASE, who fired two shots at them, but with what effect is not known. Pursuit was useless, however, as the officer was heavily clad and had on large rubber boots, while the unknown men were in dress better adapted to escape. Mr. CHASE, giving up all hope of capturing the murderer, returned to Mr. FAULKNER, and found that he was lifeless, having probably been instantly killed. A pistol bullet had entered the breast, passing on through the cartilage in the centre of breast, below the breast bone. Mr. CHASE obtained assistance as soon as possible.

Coroner SWEET was notified, and he immediately summoned a jury to investigate the facts of the affair, the body of Mr. FAULKNER in the meantime having been conveyed to his late residence; and at 8 o'clock the jury assembled at the depot, after having viewed the body, and took some testimony, GEORGE H. CHASE, the policeman who was near FAULKNER at the time he was shot, Rev. Mr. HUNTINGTON, an Episcopal clergyman who boarded directly opposite where the shooting took place, and who assisted in carrying the body into the Howard House, and Dr. WADSWORTH, the physician who was called afterward, each giving their depositions, but the evidence was only confirmatory of the above facts.

The inquest will be continued Friday morning next. It is thought that Mr. FAULKNER had seized the man who fired the shot, and was attempting to handcuff him when he received the fatal bullet, since the handcuffs were found upon the ground near him.

Mr. FAULKNER was an excellent officer, about 47 years of age, and a wife and three children are left to mourn his loss.

A reward of $500 has been offered for the apprehension of the murderer. The murder of FAULKNER has caused great excitement in Malden, and is equalled only by the excitement produced a few years ago when GREEN shot young CONVERSE, the bank clerk, in mid-day. VIGIL.

Legal Tender in Time of Peace—Letter from Hon. E. G. Spaulding.

Hon. Hugh McCulloch, Secretary of Treasury.

DEAR SIR: Will you be kind enough to send me a pamphlet copy of your Annual Report? I have seen a synopsis of it in the newspapers, and desire to study it in a more readable form. I have always read your able and well-matured reports with pleasure and profit. I judge, from the extracts of the report which I have seen, that you continue firm in the opinion that we should get rid of the evils of a depreciated currency by returning to the specie standard at the earliest practicable moment. This is the first great and important duty of the Government, and I sincerely hope that efficient measures will be adopted to that end at the present session of Congress.

You justly observe that the Legal-tender act was adopted as a war measure—a measure of necessity to sustain the army and navy while crushing the rebellion. In the Summer and Fall of 1861, all the great powers expressly granted in the Constitution had been brought into active exercise in bringing into the field an army of half a million of men, which had to be fed, clothed and provided with all the material of war necessary to make them effective, requiring an average daily expenditure of $2,000,000. This required very large amounts of money, and we had to have it right off—delay would have been fatal. The banks in New-York, Boston and Philadelphia had exhausted themselves in loaning to the Government $150,000,000 in gold during the Summer and Fall of 1861. A large part of the available gold in the country had thus been paid over to the Government, and expended during that time, and so scattered that it was not available as a reserve for the banks, or in a situation to be re-loaned to the Government. The Government and banks suspended specie payments on the last of December, 1861. No more gold could be loaned, because it was not to be had, except in small and wholly inadequate amounts. State bank bills could be obtained, but the banks having suspended specie payments, this currency was depreciated so as only local in character and credit.

In his great emergency, with this large army to be supported and the navy to be maintained," and which were organized under the unlimited war powers expressly granted in the Constitution, there arose an overwhelming necessity for resorting to the incidental and implied powers, and especially to that provision in the Constitution which empowers Congress "to make all laws which shall be necessary and proper for carrying into execution the foregoing powers, and all other powers vested by this Constitution in the Government of the United States, or any department or officer thereof." In the imminent peril in which we were then placed by a gigantic rebellion, Congress decided that the Legal-tender act was a measure necessary and proper to carry into effect those powers expressly granted by the Constitution, to maintain the army and support the navy. Secretary CHASE in urging at this time mainly upon the passage of the National Currency act to furnish the means, but it appeared to me that it would be wholly inadequate, and besides it could not be made available quick enough. I therefore introduced the Legal-tender act early in January, 1862, immediately after the suspension of specie payments. In this great crisis I have advocated the bill as a war measure, a measure of temporary relief to the Treasury, and on the ground that it was an imperative necessity to preserve the life of the nation. I conceded that it was a forced loan, and could only be justified on the grounds of necessity.

As a war measure passed during war, continuing during the war, and as long as the exigency lasted, I believe it was necessary and proper to successfully carry on the war, and was therefore constitutional. I am equally clear that as a peace measure it is unconstitutional. No one would now think of passing a legal-tender act making the promises of the Government (a mere form of credit) a legal tender in payment of "all debts public and private." Such a law passed while the Government is on a peace footing could not be sustained for one moment.

I think, now, that it is unfortunate that we did not have incorporated into the original Legal-tender act, at the time of the passage, a provision that the legal-tender clause should cease to be operative in one year after the close of the war. In that case all parties would have shaped their business accordingly, and the law would have served its purpose as a war measure, and would not have been continued (as I think unnecessarily) so long after the close of the war.

I see that the constitutionality of the law has finally come up for decision before the Supreme Court of the United States at Washington. If the Court had been called upon to decide the question during the war, or as its close, they would most likely have decided that the law was valid, inasmuch as Congress had decided that it was a necessary and proper means to be used in crushing the rebellion; but the law has been continued in force so long after the close of the war without any real necessity for it, that I should not be much surprised if the Court should now declare it unconstitutional.

Three great measures were adopted by the Government, which in my judgment were necessary to crush the rebellion and maintain the national unity, viz.:

1. The Legal-tender act, by which the credit of the Government was brought into immediate action in the most available form.

2. Emancipation, by which 4,000,000 slaves became pecuniarily interested in the Union cause.

3. The draft, by which the army was speedily reinforced at the turning point of the rebellion.

These three measures, backed by the people and enforced by the army and navy, finally gave us a national triumph.

If Congress will not act promptly in devising some plan for bringing the legal-tender greenback currency on a par with gold, rather than continue the demoralization incident to a postponement of specie payments, it will perhaps be as well for the country in a long run, if the Court, on due deliberation, should decide the legal-tender clause to be unconstitutional. This would involve serious consequences for awhile, and business arrangements would be materially affected, but we would very soon accommodate ourselves to the situation, and we would then emerge from the evils of an irredeemable currency, and all business operations would be established on a firm and enduring basis.

This letter is much longer than I intended when I sat down to write, and I trust you will pardon me for writing so much. I remain, yours truly,

E. G. SPAULDING.

BUFFALO, Dec. 9, 1868.

THE ERIE WAR.

Mr. Samuel Bowles Arrested at the Instance of Mr. James Fiske, on a Charge of Libel.

Another scene in the Erie Railway drama, which seems likely to have as long a run as "Humpty Dumpty," was enacted at the Fifth-avenue Hotel last evening. There, at a little after 6 o'clock, Mr. SAMUEL BOWLES, editor of the Springfield *Republican*, and author of *A Trip Across the Continent*, was engaged in conversation, in the large hall, with Mr. DANA, editor of the *Sun*, Mr. HALSTEAD, of the Cincinnati *Commercial*, and other gentlemen, when suddenly entered a *posse* of Sheriff's officers, under command of Deputy Sheriff JOHN R. MCGOWAN, who accosted Mr. BOWLES, and, producing a writ signed by Judge MCCUNN, ordering his arrest on a charge of libel, informed him that he was a prisoner and must proceed with them immediately to the Ludlow-street Jail. Mr. BOWLES, after being informed of the nature of the charge against him, expressed his readiness to accompany the officers. He was taken to the Ludlow-street Jail, to which institution our reporter paid a visit during the evening. There he found that Mr. BOWLES was comfortably lodged for the night. His bail was fixed at $50,000 by Judge MCCUNN. The necessary bonds could not be given last night, because the Sheriff's office was not open. They will be given this morning, and doubtless Mr. BOWLES will be set at liberty at an early hour. The charge against Mr. BOWLES is based upon an article which appeared in the Springfield *Republican* about two weeks ago, purporting to give a sketch of the life and financial transactions of Mr. JAS. FISK, one of the Directors of the Erie Railroad Company. This article, it is claimed by Mr. FISK, was written with the intent of holding him up to public ridicule and contempt, contrary to the statute, and he prays, in legal formula, in his affidavit, that the said JAMES BOWLES may be arrested on the criminal charge of libel, and dealt with according to law. The jailer at the Ludlow-street Jail informed our reporter at a late hour, that he had given up his best room to Mr. BOWLES, and made him as comfortable as possible.

The New-York and New-Haven Railroad Commuters.

The President of the New-York and New-Haven Railroad has addressed a circular to the commuters of the following import: "In order that the Company may protect itself against frauds practiced and be enabled to perfect its commutation system, it is desirable that certain changes in the present system should be made at an early day. But feeling as we do that the commuters and the Company have a common interest in the matter, and that any change should be based upon just and equitable principles, and should meet the approval of the great body of our commuters, we would respectfully request that the commuters residing in each town along the road should hold a meeting and appoint a committee of three to meet together at the office of the Company, with a view of determining whether changes cannot be made which will afford proper protection to the Company, at the same time be entirely satisfactory to the Committee." The address closes by suggesting Wednesday, 30th inst., at 9:30 A. M., as the time for the various committees to meet and confer with the officers of the Railroad Company.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

INSTALLATION OF OFFICERS IN EVANGELIST LODGE, No. 600, F. AND A. M.—The annual election and installation of the officers of Evangelist Lodge, No. 600, took place last evening, at No. 501 Hudson-street. The four principal officers were reelected for the third time almost unanimously, and the fifth on account of the resignation of the officer who has held the position since the first organization. The following is the list of the officers for 1869: Master, John F. Baldwin; Senior Warden, Jas. Demarest, Jr.; Junior Warden, George W. Westerfield; Treasurer, Gilbert Hunter; Secretary, Chas. H. Ackerman; Trustees, H. T. Lounsbury, A. Voories and C. H. Blackhurst. The following were appointed by the Master elect: Senior Deacon, Dr. J. W. Baldwin; Junior Deacon, Daniel K. Proud; Chaplain, Robert Henry; Organist, H. G. Shutzendorf; Masters of Ceremonies, Geo. E. Potter and G. M. Sinclair; Stewards, A. A. Durand and B. Towner; Marshal, Wm. Hay; Tiler, John Lounsbury. The officers were installed by R. W. John W. Anthon, Deputy Grand Master, assisted by R. W. Royal G. Miliard, D. D. G. M. and W. Bro. Robert E. Bateman, the latter acting as Grand Marshal. Bros. J. K. Larke and H. G. Shutzendorf presided at the organ, assisted by Bros. Ross and Southwick.

FIRE IN DEY-STREET.—At 11 o'clock last night a fire broke out on the second floor of No. 55 Dey-street, occupied by H. A. DICKENS as a paper-box manufactory. The flames spread with great rapidity through the stock, and caused a loss to the proprietor of $2,000. The third floor, occupied by Mr. A. GOODENOUGH, and the first floor, occupied by CLARK & CO., wholesale liquor dealers, were only slightly damaged. The flames originated from an overheated stove.

FIRE IN WEST HOUSTON-STREET.—About 1 o'clock this morning as Sergt. CHRISTIE, of the Eighth Precinct, was going his rounds, he discovered smoke issuing from the basement of No. 127 West Houston-street, corner of Sullivan, the flames evidently being all behind the bar. The basement was occupied as a liquor store by C. S. WILLIAMS, the upper part of the house being untenanted. As the fire had a suspicious appearance the Fire Marshal was at once telegraphed for to investigate it. Damage $1,000; insurance not ascertained.

FATAL ACCIDENT.—EDWARD QUIGLEY, an employe of the Hudson River Railroad, was run over at the foot of One Hundred and Fifty-second-street, at 10:30 o'clock last night, and was almost instantly killed.

Interesting Musical Facts.

"The eye of the master is worth two of his hands," says Dr. BENJAMIN FRANKLIN, in his inimitable Almanac.

"Make all the money you can out of your wares; no matter about the quality of what you sell," seems to be the rule which has obtained the mastery in the trade and business of the world.

Pianos have of late been "trumped up" by certain makers, with all the devices known to patent medicine men. "Puffed up" in this way, they impose upon many, but they are going out like a sudden flash of light in the night, to leave their manufacturers darker than before. People justly become incensed for being deceived into buying "shoddy" goods of any kind; hence, those who are buying pianos *de novo*, or replacing those which have been imposed upon them, turn to the Knabe Pianos as being the very best instruments in the American market, and which can always be relied upon in every respect which goes to the making up of a truly magnificent insurument. The Knabe Pianos are remarkable for their singing characteristic, which THALBERG admired so much; their power of prolongation and resonance, of which LEOPOLD DE MEYER so sings so highly; their ease of action, which GOTTSCHALK so greatly delighted in; and the elasticity, or softness of movement, so to speak, which enables the performer to pass euphoniously from the tenderest *pianissimo* to the coldest *fortissimo*.

One of the great secrets of the high quality of KNABE'S Pianos, is the fact that Mr. KNABE himself selects the wood, none of which is introduced into a piano until it has been first lying in the yard for at least fourteen years, and from this to thirty years. Another secret of the great excellence of the Knabe Piano, is the fact that the talented workmen in the factory are always satisfied with their positions, and remain with their employers. In consequence of this, twenty-five and thirty years' experience is frequently added to a mechanic's natural ability and acquired skill in the making of this truly wonderful instrument.

All who wish to see these pianos, and inquire into the subject for themselves, can visit or apply to the general agents for the Knabe Pianos, Messrs. J. BAUER & Co., No. 650 Broadway, New-York, or No. 69 Washington-street, Chicago.—*Home Journal.*

Christmas Carol—Illustrated.

It is the best of many beautiful Christmas books which have come to our table this season. It will compare favorably, in every respect, with the best English holiday books. EYTINGE, the designer, and ANTHONY, the engraver, laboring together, have made the "Christmas Carol" pictorially what it is literarily, a gem unique and rare as it is beautiful. —*Chicago Post.*

CAUTION TO THE CHARITABLE.—In purchasing a sewing-machine for a charitable purpose be careful that it makes the "lock-stitch" like WHEELER & WILSON'S, the only stitch suitable for all kinds of sewing.—*Evening Mail.*

HOLIDAY PRESENTS.—Furs at manufacturers' prices. UNDERHILL, the indefatigable furrier of Nos. 184 and 186 Fulton-street, No. 689 Broadway, New-York, will, during the holidays, offer extraordinary inducements in furs of all grades and kinds. Having a larger and better selected stock than usual, which he has manufactured expressly for his trade, he now proposes to sell at manufacturers' prices in order to close out his present stock. Rich furs and robes are now offered to purchasers at prices which are guaranteed to please. Now is the time for ladies to buy their furs and save one-half the prices usually paid for them at other establishments.—*Brooklyn Eagle.*

SERVICEABLE.—At all times and under all circumstances it is necessary for us to carry a good Umbrella, and the place to procure them is at ISAAC SMITH'S SONS & Co., No. 405 Broadway.—*Express.*

SEASONABLE.—A becoming Holiday Present, and now is your time to procure it. Go to ISAAC SMITH'S SONS & Co., No. 405 Broadway, and get one of their beautiful Silk Umbrellas.—*World.*

ATTAINABLE.—Not always to be had, and when most needed are scarcely ever to be borrowed of a friend, but they can be found at ISAAC SMITH'S SONS & Co., No. 405 Broadway, dealers in all kinds of Umbrellas, Parasols, &c., &c.—*Mail.*

J. L. STRICKLAND,

No. 71 Maiden-lane, up-stairs, and 17 William-st.,

manufacturer of the finest grade of

SILVER-PLATED WARE.

Retailed at wholesale prices.—*Advertisement.*

H. J. Paillard & Co.,

No. 21 Maiden-lane, up-stairs, offer for the Holidays the LARGEST and finest stock of

MUSICAL BOXES

ever collected in this City. They have been carefully selected, and cannot fail to please the most exacting.

PRICES ARE WITHIN THE REACH OF ALL. Popular, Operatic and Sacred tunes arranged in a variety of ways.

THE TOY MUSICAL BOX is a very desirable plaything for children.—*Advertisement.*

The favorite sewing machine for a holiday present is Grover & Baker's. Over two hundred thousand of these celebrated machines are now in use. Salesrooms No. 495 Broadway.—*Advertisement.*

SPEER'S PORT GRAPE WINE.—This is the richest wine in the country, and a swindlers are selling an imitation, or sell stuff called wines in their place, that they buy very cheap and retail at the same price as Speer's Grape, thus making a larger profit, and of course they are more interested in the profit than in quality.

"THAT'S WHAT'S THE MATTER."

Be sure and see the signature, "ALFRED SPEER," is over the cork of each bottle you buy. Sold at the store, No. 245 Broadway.—*Advertisement.*

You can buy, at a very low price, an elegant silver-plated Tea Set, Ice Pitcher Set, Coffee Urn, Tureen, or fancy articles in great variety, for HOLIDAY PRESENTS, manufactured in the best manner on their own premises, and under their special supervision, by the LUCIUS HART MANUFACTURING COMPANY, No. 6 Burling-slip, foot of John-st., the oldest plated warehouse in New-York.—*Advertisement.*

ELEGANT ARTICLES FOR NEW-YEAR TABLES.—Silver-plated coffee and tea urns, ice pitchers, wine casters, swing kettles, oyster tureens, cake baskets, celery and pickle stands, &c., &c., of the best quality, made by the Lucius Hart Manufacturing Company, on their own premises, No. 6 Burling-slip, foot of John-street. Retailed at wholesale prices until Jan. 1.—*Advertisement.*

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup has been used for children with never-failing safety and success. It corrects acidity of the stomach, relieves wind colic, regulates the bowels, cures dysentery and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other causes. An old and well-tried remedy. Perfectly safe in all cases.

Be sure and call for

"MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP,"

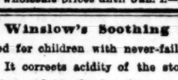
having the fac-simile of "CURTIS & PERKINS" on the outside wrapper. All others are base imitations.

Sterling Silver Ware

AND

FINE ELECTRO-PLATED WARE,

of the following trade-marks:

Trade Mark for Silver.  Trade Mark for Electro-Plate.

MANUFACTURED BY THE GORHAM MANUFACTURING CO., PROVIDENCE, R. I.

Orders received from the trade only, but these goods may be obtained from responsible dealers everywhere.

GORHAM MANUFACTURING CO.

Champagne.

Received of late, a fresh supply of MOET & CHANDON'S VERZENAY AND VIN IMPERIAL, (GREEN SEAL) of the VINTAGE 1865.

For sale with all the first-class dealers in wines in this City. ANTHONY OECHS.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 15, 1868.

Steinway & Sons'

GRAND, SQUARE AND UPRIGHT PIANOS.

RECIPIENTS OF THE FIRST GRAND GOLD Medal of Honor at the Exposition Universelle, Paris, 1867; the Testimonial Medal of the Royal Societe des Beaux Arts, in the same year; the Grand Honorary Gold Medal of Merit with the Crown and Ribbon from the King of Sweden and Norway, and the Academical Honors and Membership from the Royal Academies of Sciences and Arts of Berlin and Stockholm. And also of the First Prize Medal at the International Exhibition in London, 1862, together with Thirty-five first-class Premiums in the United States.

WAREROOMS—STEINWAY HALL, Nos. 109 and 111 East 14th-st., New-York.

Removal.

CHICKERING & SONS have removed to No. 11 East 14th-st., New-York, between Broadway and 5th-av.

We open our new warerooms with a full and entirely new stock of grand, square and upright piano-fortes, made from the same scales as those exhibited by us at the Paris Universal Exposition, when we were awarded the HIGHEST RECOMPENSE OVER ALL COMPETITORS.

Pianos to rent. Also for sale, a large stock of second-hand pianos of various makers, all in THOROUGH REPAIR AND GOOD ORDER.

Silver-Plated Ware

AT REDUCED PRICES.

We offer at retail the entire stock of Silver-plated Ware, as manufactured by the Manhattan Plate Company, consisting in part of Tea Sets on Nickle calver, Castors, Soup Tureens, Cake Caskets, Spoons and Forks, &c., &c. HIRAM YOUNG & REED, No. 8 Maiden-lane.

For Opera, Field

and MARINE GLASSES,

MICROSCOPES, TELESCOPES,

THERMOMETERS, BAROMETERS, &c., go to SIMMONS, Optician, No. 66½ Broadway.

Sommons' Brazilian Pebble

SPECTACLES AND EYE GLASSES

is the most appropriate present to persons with defective sight. No. 66½ Broadway, opposite Bond-st.

Holiday Presents.

A great variety of French Embroidered and Satin Quilted Slippers, of various patterns and colors. Fine dress and double sole Boots, Shoes and Gaiters. Particular attention given to ordered work.

C. C. RICHMOND, No. 573 Broadway.

Perfumed Soaps.

An assortment of fine Toilet Soaps, in handsome fancy boxes, for Holiday trade, for sale by

CULGAGE & CO.,

No. 55 John-st., New-York.

Napoleon Top Boots, $10.

Double sole sewed Boots, box toes, $7 50.

LORIN BROOKS & SONS, No. 434 Broadway, corner Howard-st.

Musical Boxes.—J. HOWARD FOOTE, Importer, No. 31 Maiden-lane, offers his superb line of Musical Boxes at wholesale prices during the Holidays. His assortment is complete, combining the most recherché varieties with the most popular music of the day.

The Musical Boxes of this house are all made expressly to order by the best Swiss makers, and are superior in musical excellence to any others in the market.

This is a rare opportunity to purchase these beautiful holiday presents at very low prices. The Chicago traders of the TIMES will also have the same advantages offered at

MR. FOOTE'S WAREROOMS,

Nos. 47 and 49 Dearborn-st., in their city.

A Holiday Present.—Ladies and gentlemen, young and old, desirous of having their hair beautified for the holidays, should use a bottle of CHEVALIER'S LIFE FOR THE HAIR as soon as Read Chevalier's Treatise on the Hair. Free to all. Given away at the drug stores, or sent by mail free. This book should be read by every person. It teaches to cultivate and have beautiful hair, and restores hair to its original color, stop its falling out, remove all irritation or dandruff from the scalp, thus keeping the scalp healthful to the latest period of life.

SARAH A. CHEVALIER, M. D., No. 1,123 Broadway, New-York.

Hair Dye Hair Dye. Hair Dye. The genuine W. A. BATCHELOR'S Hair Dye is the best in the world—the only perfect dye—harmless, reliable, instantaneous, black or brown. Sold everywhere, and properly applied at BATCHELOR'S Wig Factory, 16 Bond, N. Y.

Merry Christmas.—Ladies, if you wish beautiful Boots and Shoes, with Gent's Toilet Slippers for Holiday Presents, patronize MILLER & CO., No. 3 Union-square.

MARRIED.

EASTON—BURNHAM.—On Monday, Dec. 21, at the 13th-st. Presbyterian Church, by Rev. S. D. Burchard, D. D., PETER Z. EASTON to MARIA E., daughter of Mr. Abner Burnham, all of this City.

MORRIS—TODD.—On Tuesday, Dec. 22, at Red Bank, N. J., by Rev. C. W. Clark, HENRY JUDSON MORRIS to JANE E. TODD.

DIED.

ADAMS.—In Brooklyn, on Tuesday, Dec. 22, in the 19th year of his age, WILLIAM SWIFT ADAMS, youngest son of Julius W. Adams.

His relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral on Thursday, the 24th inst., at 1 P. M., from the residence of his father, No. 112 Schermerhorn-st.

BAKER.—On Tuesday, Dec. 22, EDWARD VANDERPOEL, only child of Charles and Lizzie P. Baker, aged 9 months.

Friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services at No. 133 Macdougal-st., this day, (Wednesday,) 23d inst., at 3½ o'clock P. M.

BURNHAM.—On Tuesday, Dec. 22, ABNER BURNHAM, in the 82d year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the deceased are invited to attend the funeral at his late residence, No. 8 Bethune-st., this day, (Wednesday,) the 23d inst., at 8 P. M. The remains will be taken to Sharon, Conn., for interment.

COWEN.—On Tuesday, Dec. 22, THOMAS COWEN, son of John Cowen, aged 26 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral on Thursday, Dec. 24, at 2 P. M., from his late residence, No. 19 Peck-slip, without further notice.

CRITTENDEN.—On Monday, Dec. 21, LUCIUS CRITTENDEN, aged 68 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral from his late residence, Washington Heights, on Wednesday afternoon at 1 o'clock. Carriages will be in waiting at Inwood Station to meet the train leaving 30th-st., New-York, at 10¼ A. M.

DAVIS.—On Monday, Dec. 21, GILBERT DAVIS, in the 83d year of his age.

His friends and acquaintances are respectfully invited to attend his funeral from St. Bartholomew's Church, corner of Lafayette-place and 4th-st., on Thursday morning, Dec. 24, at 10½ o'clock.

DENNIS.—On Sunday, Dec. 20, of pneumonia, JAMES M. DENNIS, aged 55 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from his late residence, No. 219 East 37th-st., on Wednesday, Dec. 23, at 12½ o'clock.

DIXON.—At Rye, on Sunday, Dec. 20, FRANCES HENRIETTA ALLAIRE, wife of James Dixon.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the residence of her brother-in-law, Jno. H. Minues, Grace Church-st., this day, (Wednesday,) the 23d inst., at 1 P. M. Trains leave 27th-st. at 9 and 11¼ A. M. Carriages will be in waiting at Portchester Depot upon the arrival of both trains.

FRASER.—In Brooklyn, on Monday, Dec. 21, CHARLES WALLACE, youngest son of the late John and Sarah S. Fraser, in the 37th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral from his late residence, No. 25 Livingston-st., on Thursday afternoon at 1 o'clock.

HEDDEN.—On Monday, Dec. 21, 1868, at Newark, N. J., Mrs. FRANCES S. HEDDEN, in the 66th year of her age.

The funeral will take place on Thursday, the 24th inst., at 12 M., from the residence of her daughter, Mrs. S. C. Pignolet, No. 49 South-st., Newark. Carriages will be in attendance at the Market-st. Depot on the arrival of the train leaving New-York at 11 A. M. The relatives and friends of the deceased are respectfully invited to attend without further notice.

KERR.—At Mount Clair, N. J., on Tuesday, Dec. 22, HENRY B. KERR, aged 43 years.

Funeral will take place at the Presbyterian Church, Montclair, on Thursday at 12½ o'clock. Carriages will be in waiting at the depot upon the arrival of the 11 o'clock train from New-York, via Morris and Essex Railroad, foot of Barclay-st.

LOSS.—At Rahway, on Sunday, Dec. 20, of pneumonia, ELIZABETH, relict of Adolphus Loss, aged 76 years.

Relatives and friends of the family, also of her sons, George W. and Francis H. Loss, and of her sons-in-law, Augustus Weismann, Chas. D. Birdseye, James Doyle and J. H. Baldwin, are invited to attend the funeral on Wednesday, Dec. 23, at 1 o'clock, from No. 64 St. Mark's-place, 8th-st.

PRICE.—On Monday morning, Dec. 21, JOSEPH M. PRICE, President of the Oriental Bank, in the 64th year of his age.

The funeral will take place on Wednesday, the 23d inst., at 1 o'clock P. M., from his late residence, No. 31 Pike-st. The relatives and friends of the family, and the members of the Exempt Firemen's Association, are respectfully invited to attend.

ASSOCIATION OF EXEMPT FIREMEN.—The members of the above Association are hereby notified to meet at No. 31 Pike-st. on Wednesday at 1 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of paying the last tribute of respect to our worthy associate and Treasurer, JOSEPH M. PRICE. FRANCIS HAGADORN, F. S.

PROCTER.—In Brooklyn, on Sunday morning, Dec. 20, suddenly, of heart disease, SARAH HOLMAN, widow of the late William Procter, in the 77th year of her age.

Funeral services will take place at the Second Unitarian Church, corner of Clinton and Congress sts., on Wednesday afternoon at 3 o'clock. Relatives and friends are invited to attend.

☞ Salem papers please copy.

BOORRACH.—On Tuesday, Dec. 22, MARY FLORIDE, eldest daughter of Orville A. and Mary U. Boorbach, in the 9th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral Thursday, Dec. 24, at 1 o'clock, from the residence of her parents, No. 413 East 50th-st.

SOMMERS.—On Saturday, Dec. 19, of pneumonia, Rev. CHARLES G. SOMMERS, D. D., in the 76th year of his age.

The funeral will take place on Wednesday, the 23d inst., at 11 A. M., from his late residence, No. 17 St. Mark's-place, from whence his remains will be removed to Green-Wood for interment. The relatives and friends of the family and the clergy are generally invited to attend without further notice.

The children's aid society mournfully the guardian of this class—the poor children of New-York. It desires, in this Christmas season, to make at least one happy day for these young victims of misfortune and poverty. In five Lodging-houses for boys and girls are sheltered, partly fed and clothed, during the year, about 10,461 different boys and 1,283 girls; number of meals provided, 1862, 280,000; and of lodgings, 107,700. Of the boys, over 7,000 were orphans.

In its twenty industrial schools were 5,609 different children during the year; about 207,000 meals were given and over 6,500 garments; some $8,000 were spent for bread.

During the past year 2,286 persons, mostly children, were provided with homes and employment in the country.

We desire to provide a good Christmas dinner for this great multitude of children, (and let it be remembered that our newsboys lost their Thanksgiving dinner through the neglect of their patrons.) We wish to put warm clothes and shoes on great numbers, and to provide a home for a large Christmas party of homeless children in the West.

The cost of a home we reckon at $20. Who will help a child of the streets to a permanent place and work in the West?

THE PRESSING NEED OF AID.

But we feel it necessary to ask here from the public for some more permanent assistance than the gifts for Christmas.

Our work has increased beyond our means; and the "Newsboys' Building Fund" has probably withdrawn some of our largest subscriptions from the current work of the Society. Unless generous donations are made we shall be obliged to close some of our lodging-houses in this inclement season, and suspend or limit our parties to the West.

Such a limitation to our work would be most injurious to these unfortunate children, and would let loose on society great numbers of boys who would become thieves, vagabonds and criminals.

The Trustees of this Society have never appealed, during the sixteen years of its existence, in vain for aid from the public, and they have sufficient confidence in the humanity and religion of the community to believe that this work will not now be suffered to be contracted.

All gifts of clothing and food may be sent to the Central Office, No. 19 East 20th-st. Or clothing will be sent for. Money or checks can be sent to this office, or to the undersigned.

HOWARD POTTER,
President pro tem., No. 59 Wall-st.

JOHN F. WILLIAMS, Treasurer,
Metropolitan National Bank,
or to
C. L. BRACE, Secretary,
No. 8 East 4th-st., New-York.

MISS M. E. BRADDON'S NEW STORY, entitled

THE FACTORY GIRL,

or the

BLOSSOM AND THE BLIGHT,

just commenced in the

SUNDAY MERCURY,

is a tale of absorbing interest. An extra edition of the SUNDAY MERCURY is now ready. For sale by every newsdealer.

SUPERB PURE WINE AT DR. UNDERHILL'S

CROTON POINT DEPOT.

FROM 10 TO 40 YEARS OLD.

No. 744 Broadway, corner Astor-place.

CANVASSERS

FOR ADVERTISEMENTS

can learn of an unusually favorable opportunity at the office of

THE PRESS,

No. 129 William-st., corner of Spruce.

WILSON'S COD LIVER OIL AND LIME.—The great popularity of this safe and efficacious preparation is alone attributable to its intrinsic worth. In the cure of Coughs, Colds, Asthma, Bronchitis, Whooping Cough, and all consumptive symptoms, it has no superior, if equal. Let no one neglect the early symptoms of disease, when an agent is thus at hand which will alleviate all complaints of the Chest, Lungs or Throat. Manufactured only by A. B. WILBOR, Chemist, No. 186 Court-st., Boston. Sold in New-York by all druggists.

FURS AND FUR ALTERATIONS AT 25 per cent below Broadway prices, at D'ANCONA'S, No. 23 6th-av., for ten years Superintendent with JOHN N. GENIN, who has retired from business.

VANILLA, VANILLA, VANILLA, VANILLA. Vanilla, Vanilla Beans—Vanilla Beans, prime quality, for sale by TAFT & TYLER, Drug Importers, No. 54 Cedar-st.

MISCELLANEOUS.

HOLIDAY PRESENTS.

A RARE OPPORTUNITY.

Being about to remove on 1st of January, we are prepared to to close out, AT RETAIL, our splendid wholesale stock of

CHROMOS AND FRAMES, STEREOSCOPES AND VIEWS, ALBUMS, CARVED BRACKETS, &c.

E. & H. T. ANTHONY & CO.,

St. Nicholas Block. No. 501 Broadway.

Call early.

ELEGANT HOLIDAY GIFTS.

CASWELL, HAZARD & CO.,

Corner of Broadway and 24th-st., call the attention of purchasers to their large and recherche variety of Toilet Articles, such as

HANDKERCHIEF AND GLOVE BOXES, ODOR CASES, GILT COLOGNE STANDS, TOILET SETS, JARDINIERES, &c., &c.

All the above are newly imported from Paris, Vienna, London, &c., and consist of the latest and finest varieties.

CASWELL, HAZARD & CO., Broadway and 24th-st.

FINE GOLD EAR-RINGS AND PINS, MOURNING EAR-RINGS AND PINS, FINE GOLD WATCH CHAINS, ALL NEW STYLES,

For sale by GEO. C. ALLEN, No. 415 Broadway, one door below Canal-st.

ENGLISH SKATES, CLUB SKATES, LADIES' SKATES, BOYS' SKATES, FINE TABLE AND POCKET CUTLERY, BOYS' SLEDS AND TOOL CHESTS.

W. N. SEYMOUR & CO., No. 4 Chatham-square.

MOUCHOIR AND GLOVE CASES—Something entirely new, in exquisite taste, and indispensable for every toilet. For sale by CASWELL, HAZARD & CO., Broadway, corner 24th-st.

CHRISTMAS APPEAL

FOR THE

CHILDREN'S AID SOCIETY.

Christmas Day is at hand. The day of "good will" to all classes and conditions of men. The prosperous will meet at cheerful homes, and long separated families reunite, and the children above all have their merriest holidays. Will the fortunate remember the unfortunate in this season of joy? Outside of comfortable homes, in dark lanes and alleyways, in garrets and cellars, on docks and in market-places of this City, are now thousands of homeless, half-starved, thinly-clad, uncared-for children, shivering barefooted in snow and wet, growing up in ignorance and crime, to be the marauders of the City, or burdens to all.

The Children's Aid Society mournfully the guardian of this class—the poor children of New-York. It desires, in this Christmas season, to make at least one happy day for these young victims of misfortune and poverty. In five Lodging-houses for boys and girls are sheltered, partly fed and clothed, during the year, about 10,461 different boys and 1,283 girls; number of meals provided, 1862, 280,000; and of lodgings, 107,700. Of the boys, over 7,000 were orphans.

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All gifts of clothing and food may be sent to the Central Office, No. 19 East 20th-st. Or clothing will be sent for.

FINANCIAL.

IMPORTANT TO INVESTORS.

GEORGIA 7 PER CENT. BONDS.

ALABAMA 8 PER CENT. BONDS.

We offer for sale a limited amount of the above bonds at prices which yield a better interest than any security, equally safe, that is now offered on the market.

The debt of Alabama is less than.....$3,000,000
The debt of Georgia is less than.....4,000,000

At present prices they pay as follows:

ALABAMA, 9 per cent. interest.
GEORGIA, 7¼ per cent. interest.

The Georgia bonds are secured by a first mortgage on two railroads in that State, worth more than double the amount of the debt.

For full particulars apply to

HENRY A. HEISER'S SONS,
Bankers and Dealers in Government Securities,
No. 38 Wall-st.

N. B.—Five-twenty Coupons, due Jan. 1, cashed in Gold.

Collections.

Howes & Macy, Bankers,

(The same as an Incorporated Bank,)

NO. 30 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK,

Have unusual facilities for making Collections on any part of the Union or Canada, with immediate Returns, at the very Lowest Current Rates.

4 PER CENT. ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS

BANKING HOUSE OF

JAY COOKE & CO.

NO. 20 WALL-ST.,
CORNER OF NASSAU-ST., NEW-YORK.

We buy and sell at the most liberal current prices, and keep on hand a full supply of

GOVERNMENT BONDS OF ALL ISSUES,

and execute orders for purchase and sale of

STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD.

We have added to our office a Retail Department for the accommodation of the public demand for investment in and exchanges of Government Securities, the purchase of GOLD and INTEREST COUPONS, and the sale of INTERNAL REVENUE STAMPS.

JAY COOKE & CO.

HATCH, FOOTE & Co

BANKERS,

AND DEALERS IN

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, GOLD, STOCKS, &c.

Buy and Sell all issues of

U. S. BONDS

at MARKET RATES.

No. 12 Wall-st., New-York.

BANKING HOUSE OF

HENRY CLEWS & Co.

NO. 32 WALL-ST.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DAILY BALANCES OF CURRENCY OR GOLD.

Persons depositing with us can check at sight, in same manner as with National Banks.

Advances made on approved collaterals.

Certificates of deposit issued bearing interest.

Collections made everywhere and loans negotiated.

We buy and sell at current market rate all issues of GOVERNMENT BONDS, and execute orders for the purchase and sale of GOLD and all first-class securities for the usual commission.

BANKING HOUSE OF

Geo. Opdyke & Co.

25 NASSAU ST.
CORNER of CEDAR ST.

DEPOSITS received subject to check at sight, and interest allowed at the rate of FOUR per cent. per annum.

CERTIFICATES OF DEPOSIT issued, bearing interest, payable on demand, or after fixed dates.

COLLECTIONS made on all points in the United States, Canada and Europe. Dividends and Coupons also collected, and all most promptly accounted for.

ORDERS promptly executed for the purchase and sale of Gold; also, Government and other Securities.

LOANS negotiated.

FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS OF THE CALIFORNIA PACIFIC RAILROAD.

PRINCIPAL AND SEVEN PER CENT. INTEREST PAYABLE IN GOLD AT THE NATIONAL PARK BANK, NEW-YORK.

COUPONS PAID JANUARY AND JULY.

The Road is completed from the waters of the Bay of San Francisco to Sacramento, and fully equipped with first-class rolling stock. The net receipts are more than three times the interest on the bonds issued.

We believe them to be one of the best investments offered. A limited amount for sale at par and accrued interest, in currency.

TURNER BROTHERS, Bankers,
No. 14 Nassau-st.

SOWLES BROTHERS & CO.,
BANKERS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
NO. 12 RUE DE LA PAIX, PARIS,
No. 39 William-st., New-York,
No. 76 State-st. Boston.

Make advances on American securities and cash coupons on demand. Bills on the United States or England bought and sold. Circular credits cashed.

Letters for Americans in Europe addressed to our care will be forwarded or delivered.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.

NO. 59 WALL-ST.,

ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

AUGUST BELMONT & CO.

Issue Letters of Credit, for Travelers' use, on MESSRS. ROTHSCHILD,

in Paris, London, Frankfort-on-the-Main, Vienna, and their correspondents in all principal cities of Europe; also, make Telegraphic transfers on CALIFORNIA AND EUROPE.

OFFICE OF CENTRAL PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY, OF CALIFORNIA, No. 54 WILLIAM-ST., NEW-YORK, Dec. 15, 1868.

THE COUPONS OF THE FIRST MORTGAGE SIX PER CENT. BONDS OF THE CENTRAL PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY, due Jan. 1, 1869, will be paid in FULL, in GOLD COIN, on presentation thereafter at the Banking-house of Messrs. FISK & HATCH, No. 5 Nassau-st., New-York City.

Schedules of 20 or more Coupons will be received for examination, &c., on and after the 28th inst.

C. P. HUNTINGTON
Vice-President C. P. R. R. Co.

OFFICE OF THE ATLANTIC MUTUAL INSURANCE CO., No. 31 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Dec. 16, 1868.

THE BOOKS OF THIS COMPANY WILL close on the 31st instant, preparatory to its annual statement. Persons holding policies on risks which shall have terminated during the year, prior to the last of January next, are requested to furnish an account of the premiums thereon, and a statement of all claims for return of premiums, to prevent discrepancies in the accounts.

J. H. CRAPMAN, Secretary.

THE BANK OF NEW-YORK, NATIONAL BANKING ASSOCIATION, NEW-YORK, Dec. 12, 1868.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Bank will be held at the banking-room on TUESDAY, the 12th day of January, 1869. Polls open from 12 M. to 1 P. M.

W. G. MEEKER, Cashier.

TENTH NATIONAL BANK,
No. 25 BROAD-ST., CORNER OF EXCHANGE-PLACE,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 11, 1868.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Bank for the ensuing year will be held at the Banking-house, No. 25 Broad-st., corner Exchange-place, on TUESDAY, Jan. 12, 1869, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 o'clock P. M.

J. H. STOUT, Cashier.

EIGHTH NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 12, 1868.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this bank will be held at the banking-house, No. 256 Broadway, on TUESDAY, Jan. 12, 1869, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M.

CHAS. HUDSON, Cashier.

NATIONAL SHOE AND LEATHER BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 12, 1868.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Bank will be held at the banking-house, Broadway and Chambers-st., on TUESDAY, Jan. 12, 1869, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M.

J. M. CRANE, Cashier.

NATIONAL BUTCHERS' AND DROVERS' BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 14, 1868.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Bank will be held at the Banking-house, No. 128 Bowery, on TUESDAY, Jan. 12, 1869, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M.

C. G. GUNTERHOFF, Cashier.

NATIONAL BROADWAY BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 14, 1868.

ELECTION.—THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR Directors of this bank will be held at the banking-house No. 413 Broadway, on TUESDAY, the 12th day of January ensuing, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M.

J. L. EVERITT, Cashier.

THE CORN EXCHANGE INSURANCE COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Oct. 14, 1868.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Company for the ensuing year will be held at their office, No. 104 Broadway, on MONDAY, the 4th day of January, 1869. Polls open from 12 Noon to 1 P. M.

PETER TAIT, Secretary pro tem.

THE CHATHAM NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 12, 1868.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Bank will be held at the Banking-room on TUESDAY, 12th of January next, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M.

O. H. SCHREINER, Cashier.

FINANCIAL.

VERMILYE & CO.,

BANKERS,

REMOVED TO

NOS. 16 AND 18 NASSAU-ST.

DEALERS IN ALL ISSUES OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES AND IN GOLD AND GOLD COUPONS.

CLOSING PRICES.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 23, 1868—3 P. M.

	Buy.	Sell.		Buy.	Sell.
Registered, 1881	108¾	109	6-20 Coupon, '67	110	110¼
Coupon, 1881	114¾	115	5-20 Coupon, '65	116¾	116¾
5-20 Regis., 1862	107¾	108	10-40 Registered	102¾	103
5-20 Coupon, '62	110¾	111	10-40 Coupon	103¾	104
5-20 Coupon, '64	108¾	109¾	Gold	135	136¾
5-20 Coupon, '65	107¾	107¾	U. S. Cur. Fnd	104	105
5-20 Coupon, Jan. and July	109¾	110¾			

BUY AND SELL ON COMMISSION,

RAILWAY STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD,

MAKING LIBERAL ADVANCES.

INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.

THE COUPONS OF THE FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS OF THE

UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD CO., DUE JAN. 1, 1869,

Will be paid on and after that date,

IN GOLD COIN, FREE OF GOVERNMENT TAX,

At the Company's office, No. 20 Nassau-st., New-York.

Schedules with twenty or more coupons will now be received for examination, and gold checks for the same will be delivered Dec. 31.

JOHN J. CISCO, Treasurer, New-York.

OFFICE OF THE CALIFORNIA PACIFIC RAILROAD CO., No. 74 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Dec. 23, 1868.

THE COUPONS OF THE FIRST MORTGAGE SEVEN PER CENT. BONDS OF THE CALIFORNIA PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY, due Jan. 1, 1869, will be paid in gold coin on presentation at the Park National Bank, on and after that date.

WM. F. ROELOFSON, Agent C. P. R. R.

FIRST MORTGAGE TEN-YEAR BONDS

Paterson and Newark Railroad Company.

Interest seven per cent., payable semi-annually.

PRINCIPAL AND INTEREST GUARANTEED BY THE ERIE RAILWAY COMPANY.

FOR SALE BY

HOWES & BELDEN, Bankers,
No. 78 Broadway, and No. 7 New-st.

COMMISSIONER'S SALE OF CHICAGO AND NORTHWESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY LAND GRANT SCRIP.—The undersigned Commissioner, appointed for that purpose, under authority of a special act of the Legislature of Wisconsin, and a judgment of the Circuit Court of the County of Milwaukee, Wisconsin, will sell at public auction, at the Seymour House, in the City of Oshkosh, Wisconsin, on the 10th day of December next, commencing at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, about one hundred and fifty thousand acres of land, granted by Congress to the Chicago and Northwestern Railway Company, situated principally in the Counties of Oconto, Shawano and Waupaca, with some tracts in Outagamie, Brown and Winnebago Counties, and for which the Company issued convertible land grant certificates or "scrip."

The object of the sale is to divide the lands among the holders of the scrip to whom it belongs, so far as practicable.

The lands were supposed to represent a value of about $2,500,000, or about $12 per acre.

Any scripholder who shall bid over $12 per acre can pay for his purchase by tendering the Commissioner an equal amount of scrip to be canceled. If a sum less than $12 per acre is bid, the purchaser must pay in lawful money.

To provide a fund for the payment of costs and expenses, the person paying in scrip must pay one per cent. of the amount of his bid in money.

All money in the hands of the Commissioner at the conclusion of sale will be paid into Court, and will be applied, first, in payment of the costs and expenses of the proceedings; second, the remainder will be divided pro rata among the holders of all the scrip that remains uncanceled at the conclusion of the sale, whether such scrip is represented at the sale or not.

Purchasers will receive a certificate of sale signed by the Commissioner, which, when confirmed by the Court, is declared by statute to be equivalent to a deed of conveyance.

If, at the conclusion of the sale, a portion of the lands should remain unsold for want of bidders, and the scrip should not all be canceled, application will be made to the Court for the appointment of a Trustee, to whom such unsold lands will be conveyed in trust for the holder of the scrip uncanceled.

Scripholders can obtain printed lists of lands to be sold, with the comparative appraisal and remarks of examiners as to location, timber, &c., by application at the Company's office, No. 9 Wall-st., New-York, or to the undersigned, at the Company's office in Chicago.

This examination was made about eight years ago, and does not show the exact present condition of the timber, as some depredations have been since committed.

JAMES H. HOWE, Commissioner.
CHICAGO, Nov. 28, 1868.

CONTINUATION OF SALE.

Milwaukee County Circuit Court.—The Chicago and Northwestern Railway Company vs. Charles Butler et al.—The sale of the lands remaining unsold at the land sale on the 10th inst., has been continued until the 8th day of January, 1869, at the Seymour House, Oshkosh, Wis., commencing at 10 o'clock A. M. Over ninety thousand acres remain unsold. Scrip will be received as before, on all bids over $12 per acre.

JAMES H. HOWE, Commissioner.
CHICAGO, Dec. 16, 1868.

STUYVESANT BANK,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 22, 1868.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR FIFTEEN Directors and three inspectors of election of this Bank will be held at their banking-house, No. 164 Broadway, on TUESDAY, Jan. 5, 1869, between the hours of 10 M. and 1 P. M.

JOHN VAN ORDEN, Cashier.

EAST RIVER NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 14, 1868.

The annual election for fifteen Directors of this Bank will be held at the Banking-house, No. 102 Broadway, New-York, on TUESDAY, Jan. 12, 1869. Polls open from 2 to 3 o'clock P. M.

Z. E. NEWELL, Cashier.

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE HARTFORD AND NEW-HAVEN RAILROAD CO., HARTFORD, Dec. 17, 1868.

NOTICE.

A quarterly dividend of Three Dollars, free of Government tax, has been declared on each share of stock standing on the books the 26th day of December inst., by the Board of Directors of the Hartford and New-Haven Railroad Company, payable on SATURDAY, Jan. 2, 1869.

Stockholders in New-York will receive their dividend at the Union National Bank.

The transfer-books will be closed from the 26th day of December to the 2d day of January, both inclusive.

S. P. CONNER, Secretary.

SIX PER CENT., FREE FROM GOVERNMENT TAX.

THIRD-AVENUE SAVINGS BANK,
CORNER 83RD-ST. AND 3RD-AV.,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 20, 1868.

DIVIDEND.—A Semi-annual Dividend, at the rate of SIX PER CENT. per annum, (free from Government tax,) on all sums from $1 to $5,000, will be paid on and after the third MONDAY in January.

Deposits made on or before Jan. 20 will draw interest from the 1st of January. Office open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M. and on MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY EVENINGS, from 6 to 8 o'clock.

SPENCER K. GREEN, President.
WM. B. BIRDSEY, Secretary.

DRY DOCK SAVINGS BANK.

Nos. 341 and 343 East 4th-st.

On the 1st of January, 1869, an extra dividend of two per cent. for six months, and one per cent. for three months, will be paid to depositors entitled thereto.

ANDREW MILLS, President.
JAMES I. STEWART, Secretary.
Nov. 1, 1868.

OFFICE OF CHICAGO AND NORTHWESTERN RAILWAY CO., No. 52 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Nov. 20, 1868.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THIS Company have declared a dividend of five (5) per cent. on the Capital Stock of this Company, free of Government tax, payable on and after the 26th day of December next, to the stockholders, as shown by the books of the Company, on the 5th day of December next.

The Transfer Books of the Preferred and Common Stocks will be closed on SATURDAY, the 5th day of December next, and reopened on SATURDAY, the 26th day of December next.

By order of the Board of Directors.

A. L. PRITCHARD, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE CLEVELAND AND TOLEDO RAILROAD COMPANY,
CLEVELAND, Ohio, Dec. 5, 1868.

A DIVIDEND OF FOUR AND ONE-HALF (4½) Per Cent.—free from United States Government tax—will be paid to the stockholders of this Company, or to their legal representatives, on the 2d day of January next, at the office of the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company in the City of New-York.

The transfer-books will be closed at 3 o'clock P. M. of Saturday, 19th December instant, and reopened on the morning of Monday, 4th January, 1869.

WM. F. STAUNTON, Secretary.

AT A MEETING OF THE DIRECTORS of the MICHIGAN CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY, held on the 17th inst., it was voted that a dividend of $4 per share in cash and $10 per share in stock, both free of Government tax, fractions to be paid in cash at par, be and the same is hereby declared payable on the 2d day of January next to the holders of the stock at the close of business on the 23d inst., payment to be made to stockholders registered in the City of New-York, at the office of the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company in said City, and to all others at the office of the Treasurer in the City of Boston. Voted that the transfer books of the Company be closed from the 23d inst. until the 2d of January next.

ISAAC LIVERMORE, Treasurer.
BOSTON, Dec. 18, 1868.

OFFICE OF THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD CO., NEW-YORK, Dec. 15, 1868.

AT A MEETING OF THE BOARD OF Directors of this Company, held this day, it was

Resolved, That a dividend of FIVE PER CENT., in cash, free of Government tax, be paid, on the 1st day of February next, to the holders of the full-paid shares, registered on the 19th day of January next, and that the transfer books be closed on the said 19th day of January and opened on the 4th day of February following.

THOMAS H. WALKER, Treasurer.

HANOVER NATIONAL BANK,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 17, 1868.

RESOLVED—THAT A DIVIDEND OF SIX (6) per-100 Per Cent. be declared, free of Government tax, or which FOUR per cent. shall be paid to stockholders on the 2d day of January next; the balance, TWO (2) per-100 per cent., having been applied to payment on their behalf, for State, county and City taxes, assessed upon them as shareholders.

The transfer book will be closed until the 2d day of January next.

JOHN T. BANKER, Cashier.

UNION TRUST COMPANY OF NEW-YORK,
No. 73 BROADWAY, CORNER OF RECTOR-ST.,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 16, 1868.

THE UNION TRUST COMPANY OF New-York have declared a dividend of four per cent., free of Government tax, payable on and after the 2d day of January next.

The transfer books will be closed on the 25th inst. and reopened on the morning of Jan. 4 next.

C. T. CARLTON, Secretary.

NEW-YORK AND NEW-HAVEN RAILROAD COMPANY,
CORNER 4TH-AV. AND 27TH-ST., NEW-YORK,
TREASURER'S OFFICE, Dec. 14, 1868.

DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER CENT.

A from the earnings of the past six months on the capital stock of the Company, (free of Government tax,) has been declared, payable to the stockholders on and after the 2d inst. The transfer books will be closed from Dec. 17, 1868, to Jan. 5, 1869, both inclusive.

JOHN T. SHELTON, Treasurer.

THE CHATHAM NATIONAL BANK,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 19, 1868.

A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF EIGHT (8) per Cent. free of Government tax, has been this day declared by the Board of Directors, less the City tax against stockholders, payable on and after Jan. 2. The transfer books will remain closed from 23d inst. to day of payment inclusive.

O. H. SCHREINER, Cashier.

EIGHTH NATIONAL BANK,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 19, 1868.

DIVIDEND.—A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER CENT., free of all taxes, has been declared out of the profits of the current six months, payable on and after SATURDAY, the 2d prox. The transfer books will be closed from the 24th inst. to the day of payment.

CHAS. HUDSON, Cashier.

THE CENTRAL NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 18, 1868.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THIS Bank have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of FIVE (5) PER CENT., free of tax, payable on and after Jan. 2, being the usual semi-annual interest of the first mortgage bonds, payable on and after MONDAY, the 4th day of January next.

The transfer books will be closed at 3 P. M. on the 19th inst., and reopened on the 5th day of Jan. 4.

W. H. SANFORD, Cashier.

FOURTH NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 21, 1868.

THE DIRECTORS OF THIS BANK have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Four (4) per Cent., free of all taxes, payable on and after Jan. 2, proximo.

The transfer books will be closed from the 24th inst. until Jan. 2.

B. SEAMAN, Cashier.

THE MARKET NATIONAL BANK,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 24, 1868.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a semi-annual dividend of five per cent., free of tax, payable to stockholders on and after the 2d day of January next.

The transfer books will be closed until that date.

GILBERT, Cashier.

THE BANK OF NEW-YORK, NATIONAL BANKING ASSOCIATION, NEW-YORK, Dec. 22, 1868.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a dividend of six per cent., free of taxes, payable on and after the 2d of January next.

The transfer books will be closed until Jan. 4, 1869.

W. B. MEEKER, Cashier.

BANK OF AMERICA.—DIVIDEND.—THE President and Directors of the BANK OF AMERICA have this day declared a Dividend of FIVE PER CENT. for the current six months, free from tax, payable on and after SATURDAY, Jan. 2, 1869.

The transfer books will remain closed from this date until the morning of Jan. 4, 1869.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 18, 1868.

DIVIDEND.—PEOPLE'S BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.—A dividend of five (5) per cent., free of all taxes, will be paid to the stockholders of this bank on and after Jan. 2, 1869, until which day the transfer books will remain closed.

By order of the Board of Directors.

GEO. J. N. ZABRISKIE, Cashier.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 18, 1868.

OFFICE OF THE HAMILTON FIRE INSURANCE CO., No. 11 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Dec. 9, 1868.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND of FIVE (5) PER CENT., free of Government tax, payable on and after Jan. 4, 1869.

JAMES GILMORE, Secretary.

MECHANICS' NATIONAL BANK,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 19, 1868.

THE DIRECTORS OF THIS BANK HAVE declared a dividend of FIVE (5) PER CENT., free of tax, payable to the stockholders on and after the 2d of January next.

The transfer books will be closed until that date.

W. H. COX, Cashier.

THE NATIONAL CITIZENS' BANK,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 22, 1868.

A DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER CENT., free of Government tax, has been declared, payable on and after Jan. 2, 1869.

The transfer books will remain closed until that date.

W. H. OAKLEY, Cashier.

IRVING NATIONAL BANK,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 22, 1868.

A DIVIDEND OF FOUR (4) PER CENT., free of all tax, will be paid to the stockholders of this Bank on and after Jan. 2, 1869, until which date the transfer books will remain closed.

JOHN L. JEWETT, Jr., Cashier.

NATIONAL PARK BANK OF NEW-YORK,
Dec. 22, 1868.

A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF SEVEN (7) per Cent., free of all taxes, has been declared by this bank, payable on the 2d day of January next. The transfer books will remain closed until then.

J. L. WORTH, Cashier.

NATIONAL BANK OF COMMERCE IN NEW-YORK.—DIVIDEND.—A semi-annual dividend of FIVE PER CENT., free of Government tax, has been declared on the Capital Stock of this Bank, payable to the shareholders on and after Jan. 4.

H. F. VAIL, Cashier.

SAVINGS BANKS.

WILLIAMSBURG SAVINGS BANK,
CORNER OF
SOUTH 3D AND FIRST-STS., BROOKLYN, E. D.,
(Late Williamsburg, L. I.)

DIVIDENDS AND EXTRA DIVIDENDS.

Depositors are hereby notified that a semi-annual interest at the rate of SIX PER CENT. per annum on all sums of three dollars and upward that shall have been deposited three months on the 1st day of January next, will be paid to depositors on or after Monday, Jan. 18, 1869.

An EXTRA INTEREST will also be paid at the same time, at the rate of TWO PER CENT. per annum, on all sums of THREE DOLLARS AND UPWARD, that shall have been on deposit for six months previous to Jan. 1, payable on and after the 18th of January.

Interest not called for will be placed to the credit of depositors as principal, and will draw interest from Jan. 1. Deposits made on or before the 1st of January will draw interest from the 1st.

The Bank is open for business daily (Sunday and holidays excepted) from 10 o'clock A. M. until 2 o'clock P. M., and also on Monday and Saturday afternoons, from 4 to 7 o'clock.

GEORGE RICARD, President.
WILLIAM WALL, NATHANIEL BRIGGS, Vice-Presidents.
SAMUEL W. TROUSLOW, Secretary.

All money deposited now will draw interest from Jan. 1.

THIRD-AV. SAVINGS BANK,
CORNER 3D-AV. AND 26TH-ST.

SIX PER CENT. INTEREST paid, free from Government tax, on all sums from $1 to $5,000.

Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY EVENINGS, from 6 to 8 o'clock.

DRY DOCK SAVINGS BANK,

Nos. 341 and 343 East 4th-st.

Interest allowed on deposits made on Jan. 7, 1869. Six per cent. per annum on sums of $1,000 and under. Five per cent. per annum on sums over $1,000.

ANDREW MILLS, President.
NOV. 1, 1868. JAS. I. STEWART, Secretary.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK.

Nos. 396 and 398 Canal-st., corner of Laight.

SIX PER CENT. Interest on $5 to $5,000.

ASSETS, $5,647,625 68.

CITIZENS' SAVING BANK—SOUTHWEST corner of Bowery and Canal-st.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 20, 1868.

1869—JANUARY INTEREST.—The regular semi-annual interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum (free from Government tax) will be paid on and after Thursday, Jan. 21, on all sums of $5 and upward, which have been on deposit for three or six months previous to the 1st of January. Interest not withdrawn will be added to the original deposit, and bear interest from the 1st of January. Money deposited now will commence to bear interest from the 1st of January.

Bank open every day for the reception and payment of money from 10 to 3, and also on the evenings of Monday, Wednesday and Friday, from 6 to 7.

Bank books in English, German and French.

SEYMOUR A. BUNCE, Secretary.

MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' SAVINGS INSTITUTION, No. 293 Bowery, near Houston-st.—Six per cent. interest, (free from taxes) allowed on all sums of from $5 to $10,000. Deposits made on or before Jan. 5, 1869, will draw interest from 1st inst. Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on MONDAYS and WEDNESDAYS from 10 to 8.

GERRIT SPOKER, President.
ALFRED T. CONKLIN, President.
HENRY C. FISHER, Secretary.

BROADWAY SAVINGS INSTITUTION, No. 227 Broadway, entrance in Park-place.—Interest on deposits entitled thereto, for the six months ending Dec. 31, (as fixed by law,) will be paid on per annum, on all sums of $5 and upward (free from Government tax,) will be paid on and after MONDAY, Jan. 18, 1869.

JOHN C. FOGG, President.
WARD S. WORSELL, Sec. PETER CUMMING, Acct.

NEW-YORK SAVINGS BANK, 4TH-AV. corner of 14th-st.—SIX PER CENT. INTEREST paid on all sums from $5 to $5,000. Deposits made on or before Jan. 1 will draw interest from Jan. 1.

J. S. KEELER, Vice-President.
G. W. BRINCKERHOFF, Secretary.

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON the 10th day of December, A. D. 1868, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of JOHN S. YOUNG, of New-York City, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 29 Pine-st., New-York City, before John Fitch, Register, on the 9th day of January, A. D. 1869, at 11 o'clock A. M.

R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal,
as Messenger Southern District of New-York.

DEC. 22, 1868.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON the 18th day of December, A. D. 1868, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of HERRMAN SCHLESINGER, of New-York City, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 57 Broadway, in the City of New-York, before Isaiah T. Williams, Register, on the 4th day of January, A. D. 1869, at 3 o'clock P. M.

R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal,
as Messenger Southern District of New-York.

DEC. 22, 1868.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON the 11th day of December, A. D. 1868, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of EDWARD C. ROBINSON, of Mott Haven, in the County of Westchester and State of New-York, formerly carrying on business in New-York City, and as a member of the firm of Robinson & Lockwood, who has been adjudged a bankrupt, on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 7 Beekman-st., corner Nassau-st., New-York City, and on Thursday, the 14th day of January, A. D. 1869, at 3 o'clock P. M., and on Thursday, the 11th day of February, A. D. 1869, at 3 o'clock P. M., before James F. Dwight, Register, on the 6th day of January, A. D. 1869, at 1 o'clock P. M.

R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal,
as Messenger Southern District of New-York.

DEC. 23, 1868.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON the 12th day of December, A. D. 1868, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of ANDREW G. DICKINSON, of New-York City, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 29 Pine-st., New-York City, before Henry Wilder Allen, Register, on the 11th day of January, A. D. 1869, at 11 o'clock A. M.

R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal,
as Messenger Southern District of New-York.

DEC. 23, 1868.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON the 9th day of December, A. D. 1868, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of TITUS MERRITT, of New-York City, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 29 Pine-st., New-York City, before John Fitch, Register, on the 9th day of January, A. D. 1869, at 11 o'clock A. M.

R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal,
as Messenger Southern District of New-York.

DEC. 22, 1868.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of FREDERICK BUSH, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court by Frederick Bush, of the town of Fallsburgh, Sullivan County, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress approved March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts and other claims provable under said act, and that the 31st day of December, 1868, at 12 o'clock M., at the office of Isaac N. Williams, Esq., Register in Bankruptcy, No. 57 Broadway, in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petitioner should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 23d day of December, 1868.

d23-law3w W* GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of WILLIAM CHANCHANT, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court by William Chanchant, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts and other claims provable under said act, and that the 31st day of December, 1868, at 12 o'clock M., at the office of John Fitch, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 29 Pine-st., in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petitioner should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 23d day of December, 1868.

d23-law3w W* GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of JAMES W. C. ANDERSON, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court, by James W. C. Anderson, of the City of New-York, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts and other claims provable under said act, and that the 18th day of January, A. D. 1869, at 3 o'clock P. M., at the office of Mr. John W. Little, Register in Bankruptcy, at the Court-house in the village of Monticello, Sullivan County, in said district, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petitioner should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 23d day of December, 1868.

d23-law3w W* GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of ABIEL P. BUSH, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in this Court by Abiel P. Bush, of the town of Callicoon, Sullivan County, in said district, who has been duly declared a bankrupt, under the act of Congress approved March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts and other claims provable under said act, and that the 18th day of January, A. D. 1869, at 3 o'clock P. M., at the office of Mr. John W. Little, Register in Bankruptcy, at the Court-house in the village of Monticello, Sullivan County, in said district, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petitioner should not be granted.—Dated New-York, Dec. 18, 1868.

GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

d23-law3w W

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of SAMUEL HASKELL, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court, by Samuel Haskell, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts and other claims provable under said act, and that the 18th day of January, A. D. 1869, at 3 o'clock P. M., at the office of Mr. John W. Little, Register in Bankruptcy, at the Court-house in the village of Monticello, Sullivan County, in said district, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petitioner should not be granted.—Dated New-York, Dec. 18, 1868.

GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

d23-law3w W

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of SOLOMON LEVI, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—Before Isaac Dayton, Register.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of Solomon Levi, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York, Dec. 15, 1868.

JOHN SEDGWICK, Assignee.
No. 137 Broadway, New-York.

MORRISON, LAUTERBACH & SP

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMERS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.

SAILINGS FROM NEW-YORK.
ASIA leaves ..... WEDNESDAY, Dec. 23
CHINA leaves ..... WEDNESDAY, Dec. 30
CUBA leaves ..... WEDNESDAY, Jan. 6
SCOTIA leaves ..... WEDNESDAY, Jan. 13
ASIA leaves ..... WEDNESDAY, Jan. 20
CHINA leaves ..... WEDNESDAY, Jan. 27

RATES OF PASSAGE PAYABLE IN GOLD:
Cabin $130
Second cabin 80
Certificates granted to Paris 145
Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced surgeon on board.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for specie or valuables, unless bills of lading having the value expressed are signed therefor.
For freight or passage apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green, New-York.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.
This splendid and favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50 North River as follows:
ST. LAURENT.....ROCANTIN.....SATURDAY, Dec. 26
EUROPE.....LEMARIE.....SATURDAY, Jan. 9
VILLE DE PARIS.....SURMONT.....SATURDAY, Jan. 23
LAFAYETTE.....DUCHESNE.....SATURDAY, Feb. 6

PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD, (including wine,)
TO BREST OR HAVRE,
First cabin, $140; second cabin, $85.
TO PARIS,
including railway tickets, furnished on board,
First cabin, $145; second cabin, $90.
These steamers do not carry steerage passengers.
Medical attendance free of charge.
American travelers going to or returning from the Continent of Europe, by taking the steamers of this line, avoid both transit by English railways and the discomforts of crossing the Channel, besides saving time, trouble and expense.
GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent, No. 62 Broadway.

STEAM TO GLASGOW AND DERRY.
THE ANCHOR LINE.
Favorite Clyde-built Steamers, are intended to sail
EVERY SATURDAY
From Pier No. 20, North River, 12 o'clock, noon.
UNITED KINGDOM Dec 26 IOWA ..... Jan. 16
EUROPA ..... Jan. 2 CALEDONIA ..... Jan. 23
COLUMBIA ..... Jan. 9 BRITANNIA ..... Jan. 30
RATES OF PASSAGE PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.
Cabins, to Liverpool, Glasgow, or Derry, $80 and $75.
Excursion tickets, good for 12 months, $140.
Steerage, to Glasgow or Derry, $30; Intermediate, $35.
Prepaid Certificates from these ports, $37.
Passengers booked to and from Hamburg, Havre, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at very low rates.
Drafts issued payable at any bank in Great Britain and Ireland.
For further information apply at the Company's office, No. 7 Bowling-green, New-York to
HENDERSON BROTHERS.

FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.—The famous Line of mail steamers are appointed to sail as follows:
CITY OF LONDON ..... SATURDAY, Dec. 26
CITY OF CORK (via Halifax) ..... TUESDAY, Dec. 29
CITY OF BALTIMORE ..... SATURDAY, Jan. 2
The cash passengers SATURDAY and alternate TUESDAYS at 1 P. M., tide permitting, from Pier No. 45 North River.
RATES OF PASSAGE
PAYABLE IN GOLD. PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.
First Cabin ..... $100 Steerage ..... $30 and $35
To London ..... 105 To London ..... 35 and 40
To Paris ..... 120 To Paris ..... 45 and 50
To Havre ..... 110 To Havre ..... 40 and 45
Halifax 30
St. John's, N. F. 40
Branch Steamers ..... Branch Steamers .....
Passengers also forwarded to Hamburg, Bremen, &c., at moderate rates.
Tickets can be bought here at moderate rates by persons wishing to send for their friends.
For further information regarding rates of freight, passage money, &c., apply to the Company's Offices.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent,
No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

LIVERPOOL AND GREAT WESTERN STEAM COMPANY,
FOR LIVERPOOL
From Pier No. 46 North River, WEDNESDAYS.
MANHATTAN ..... 1,800 tons ..... Dec. 23, at 12 M.
MINNESOTA ..... 1,800 tons ..... Jan. 6
COLORADO ..... 3,015 tons ..... Jan. 20
BERMUDA ..... 3,302 tons ..... Jan. 27
Passage $80, gold; steerage $30, currency.
Tickets to bring out passengers from Europe can be obtained on reasonable terms.
For freight or passage, apply to
WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 71 Wall-st.
For steerage passage to
WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 29 Broadway.

CUNARD LINE OF STEAMERS.
BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT QUEENSTOWN.
FROM NEW-YORK EVERY SATURDAY.
PALMYRA ..... Dec. 26 | SIBERIA ..... Jan. 7
TARIFA ..... Dec. 31 | ALEPPO ..... Jan. 14
RATES OF PASSAGE FROM NEW-YORK:
Cabin ..... $80 Gold.
Steerage ..... $30 Currency.
Steerage tickets from Liverpool or Queenstown at low-est rates.
For Freight or Passage, apply at No. 4 Bowling-green.
E. CUNARD.

PASSAGE TO AND FROM GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND BY STEAMSHIP AND SAILING PACKET, AT REDUCED RATES.
DRAFTS AVAILABLE THROUGHOUT ENGLAND, IRELAND, SCOTLAND AND WALES.
For particulars apply to
TAPSCOTT, BROTHERS & CO., No. 68 South-st. and No. 22 Broadway.

NATIONAL LINE.
THE STEAMSHIP THE QUEEN, GROGAN, Will leave SUNDAY, Dec. 13, at 12 M., from Pier No. 47 North River.
Passage to Liverpool or Queenstown: Cabin, $100; Steerage, $30, currency.
Steerage tickets from Liverpool or Queenstown, $37, currency.
Apply at the Company's office, No. 29 Broadway.

STEAM COMMUNICATION DIRECT BETWEEN NEW-ZEALAND AND AUSTRALIA, VIA PANAMA.
THE PANAMA, NEW-ZEALAND AND AUSTRALIAN ROYAL MAIL COMPANY dispatch a steamer every month, sailing from Panama about the 26th, upon the arrival of the British Mail Steamer at Aspinwall, the Pacific Mail Company's steamer leaving New-York for Aspinwall on the 5th of each month in time to make the necessary connection. Passengers and cargo booked through from New-York to the several Colonial ports. A special steamer runs to the newly discovered gold region of Hokitika.
For further information regarding rates of freight, passage money, &c., apply to the Pacific Mail Steamship Company, No. 5 Nassau-st. or to
CHARLES W. WEST, Agent,
No. 32 William-st., New-York.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S THROUGH LINE TO
CALIFORNIA AND CHINA.
Through rates, New-York to San Francisco:
First Cabin, Outside. $275 Inside. $250 Second Cabin. $150 Steerage. $75
Steamers of the above line leave Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st., at 12 o'clock noon,
FOUR TIMES A MONTH
On 1st, 9th, 16th and 24th,
except when those days fall on Sunday, then the day previous.
One hundred pounds baggage free to each adult. Medicine and attendance free.
Dec. 24—HENRY CHAUNCEY, Capt. CONNOR, connecting with CONSTITUTION, Capt. HUDSON.
Steamer leaving Jan. 9 connects closely with steamer CLARA, leaving San Francisco Feb. 4, 1869, for China and Japan.
For passage tickets and all further information apply at the Company's ticket office on the wharf, foot of Canal-st.
F. R. BABY, Agent.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.
UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL MAIL STEAM SHIP COMPANY.
REGULAR MAIL STEAMERS sailing on the 23d of every month:
MISSISSIPPI, Capt. GEO. B. SLOCUM, Dec. 23.
AMERICAN, Capt. J. TIMMERMAN, Jan. 23.
SOUTH AMERICA, Capt. H. TERLETZIG, Feb. 23.
These splendid steamers sail on schedule time, and call at St. Thomas, Para, Pernambuco, Bahia and Rio de Janeiro, going and returning. For engagements of freight or passage, apply to
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

FOR NASSAU, N. P.
UNDER CONTRACT WITH THE BAHAMA GOVERNMENT FOR CARRYING THE ROYAL MAILS.
THE ATLANTIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY will dispatch their splendid side-wheel steamer
COLUMBIA, Capt. H. VAN BRUNT, Dec. 31, at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely, from Pier No. 4 North River, for engagements of freight or passage apply to
GEO. A. NICHOLSON, President, No. 5 Bowling-green.

UNITED STATES MAIL TO HAVANA.
ATLANTIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
SAILING REGULARLY EVERY THURSDAY AT 3 o'clock P. M., precisely, from Pier No. 4 North River.
MORRO CASTLE, Capt. R. ADAMS, Dec. 24.
COLUMBIA, Capt. A. VAN BRUNT, Dec. 31.
EAGLE, Capt. M. R. GREENE, Jan. 7, 1869.
For freight or passage apply to
GEO. E. ARTERSON, President,
No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

FOR MOBILE.
VIA FERNANDINA ROUTE.
The Florida Railroad Company will dispatch the first-class sidewheel steamer
ALABAMA, Capt. LIMBURNER,
SATURDAY, Dec. 26, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 29 North River, foot of Wargo-st. Cargo delivered without lighterage at Mobile. Is now receiving. Insurance guaranteed 6 cents and a half per cent to Mobile. Through passage and bills of lading given to Selma, Montgomery, and all points in the interior at lower rates than any other line.
Has splendid cabin accommodations for passengers going to Florida or the Gulf Ports.
For freight or passage apply to
I. K. ROBERTS, Agent, No. 134 Chambers-st.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS,
CALLING AT HAVANA,
Carrying the United States mails.
The well-known side-wheel steamship
SANTIAGO DE CUBA, J. MCDIARMID, Commander, will leave Pier No. 42 North River, on
SATURDAY, Dec. 26 at 3 o'clock P. M.
RAPIDAS follows.....Jan. 2
MORRO CASTLE follows.....Jan. 9
DE SOTO follows.....Jan. 16
Through rates and through bills of lading given to Galveston, Indianola, Lavaca and Rock Port, Texas; Mobile, Ala., and to all points on the Mississippi River.
No Havana freight received on day of sailing.
For freight or passage apply to
LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., No. 62 Liberty-st.

FOR SAVANNAH, SEMI-WEEKLY.
BLACK STAR INDEPENDENT LINE.
OPPOSITION TO MONOPOLY.
The first-class steamship HUNTSVILLE will leave Pier No. 13 North River, on SATURDAY, Dec. 26, at 3 P. M.
For freight or passage apply on board.
C. LUDWIG, Agent, No. 26 West-st.
Cabin passage $25.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT,
THE CROMWELL LINE.
Steamships of this Line will leave Pier No. 9 North River, at 3 o'clock P. M., as follows:
CROMWELL.....SATURDAY, Dec. 26
ERO. CROMWELL.....SATURDAY, Jan. 2
Freight taken for St. Louis, Mobile and Galveston at through rates.
For passage or freight apply on the wharf, foot of Canal-st.
H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 26 West-st.

HAVANA, SISAL AND VERA CRUZ.—The New-York and Mexican Mail Steamship Line, sailing every seven days. The fine mid-wheel steamship
NEW ORLEANS, Capt. H. DELANEY, will leave Pier No. 17 East River, on SATURDAY, Jan. 9, at 10 A. M. Passage to Havana, $60 currency. For freight or passage apply to
ALEXANDER & SONS, No. 44 Beaver-st.

SHIPPING.

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C., ON THE ST. JOHN'S RIVER, FLORIDA, AND SAVANNAH.—The first-class steamship CITY OF ATLANTA, Capt. A. D. CROWELL, will be dispatched on WEDNESDAY, Dec. 30, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 29 North River. Through bills of lading to all points South and Southwest. Agents in Charleston, S. C., and Savannah, Ga., forward all goods to destination free of charge.
ADAMS EXPRESS CO.,
No. 61 Broadway.
The steamship ARAGONESA will sail on the following THURSDAY.

NOTICE TO SHIPPERS BY PACIFIC MAIL Steamship Company.—Steamer HENRY CHAUNCEY leaves on THURSDAY, Dec. 24, at 12 M., from Pier No. 42 North River.
Freight received until WEDNESDAY, at P. M.
WELLS, FARGO & CO.,
Freight Agents.

RAILROADS.

TWELVE DAYS TO SAN FRANCISCO, VIA UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD AND WELLS, FARGO & CO.'S
FIRST-CLASS PASSENGER COACHES, BETWEEN the Railroad terminii.
Passengers and Express matter carried through on mail time.
For further information apply at the General Office of the Company,
NO. 24 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK,
where through tickets can be purchased.
WELLS, FARGO & CO.

SOUTHSIDE RAILROAD OF L. I.
WINTER ARRANGEMENT.—On and after December 1, 1868, the trains will run as follows:
8:30 A. M. from Roosevelt-st. Ferry, Mail and Accommodation, for Sayville and Way Stations.
3:15 P. M., Express for Jamaica, Pearsall's Corners, Baldwinsville, Merrick, South Oyster Bay, and all stations east to Sayville except Wellwood.
4:15 P. M., Mail and Accommodation to Islip and all stations.
5:30 P. M., Accommodation to Jamaica.
TRAINS FOR NEW-YORK
Leave Islip 7:32 A. M., Mail and Accommodation.
Leave Sayville 7:26 A. M., Express.
Leave Sayville 12:50 P. M., Mail and Accommodation.
TRAINS FROM JAMAICA—7:50, 8:30, 9:30 A. M. and 3:07 P. M. Passengers for Bay Port, Blue Point, Patchogue and Bellepoint will take 9 A. M. and 3:07 P. M.
ROBT. WHITE, Superintendent.

PEIPHER'S DAILY LINE OF TRANSPORTATION.
Peipher's Daily Line will receive and transport goods and merchandise to Harrisburg and stations beyond, from the depot of the Morris and Essex Railroad Company, Pier No. 32 North River. All goods receiving up to 4 o'clock P. M. will be forwarded the same day. Freight taken at lowest rates and forwarded with dispatch.
Leaving goods "Via Peipher Daily" to Harrisburg, Penn.
S. B. MONTGOMERY,
Proprietor Peipher Line.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD.
Leave Jamaica—8:30 A. M., Mail train for Greenport; 10 A. M., Northport, Huntington and Glen Cove; 12 P. M., Express for Greenport, Northport, Huntington and Glen Cove; 3:30 P. M., Farmingdale and way stations. (All trains connect with branch to Hempstead. Sunday train at 8 A. M. from Hunter's Point for North port, Huntington and Glen Cove.)
H. PAINTER, Superintendent.

HUDSON RIVER AND HARLEM MAIL ROADS.—On and after MONDAY, Nov. 16, 1868, trains for Albany and Troy connecting with Northern and Western trains, will leave New-York as follows:
7 A. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, through to Albany, through to Buffalo and Suspension Bridge without change of cars, and connecting at Troy with the Fitchburg and Troy Railroad, and at Albany with the Boston and Albany Railroad for Boston, and with the Delaware and Hudson Canal Railroad for Saratoga, Plattsburg, &c.; at Albany with Western Railroad for Lebanon Springs, Pittsfield, &c.; at Albany with Utica and Schenectady Railroad for Utica, Trenton for Saratoga, Rutland, Burlington and the North.
11:30 A. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, connecting at Albany with train for the West. Drawing-room car attached, and through to Buffalo in sleeping-cars.
2:30 P. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, with drawing-room car attached, connecting at Albany with Western train, and at Troy with trains for Montreal, with sleeping-car attached.
4:30 P. M. Express train via Harlem Railroad, connecting at Chatham with Western Railroad for Lebanon Springs, Pittsfield, &c.; at Albany with Western trains. Sleeping-cars attached at Albany.
6:00 P. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, with sleeping-car attached, and through to Buffalo and Suspension Bridge without change of cars. Also sleeping-cars every day, except Saturday, attached from New-York through to Ogdensburg without change, by Rome, N. and O. Railroad. Connection for Troy will be made at East Albany. This train will run on Sundays.
11 P. M. train via Hudson River Railroad, with sleeping-cars attached, connecting at Albany with early trains for Buffalo and Suspension Bridge, and at Troy with trains for Saratoga and points North.
A Sunday train will be run via Hudson River Railroad from New-York to Poughkeepsie and intermediate stations, leaving New-York at 9 A. M. Returning leave Poughkeepsie at 4:15 P. M., arriving in New-York at 6:30.
Also, a Sunday train via Harlem Railroad, leaving 26th-st. at 9 A. M., and arriving at Millerton at 3:40 P. M. Returning leave Millerton at 4:30 P. M., arriving at New-York at 10 P. M.
WM. H. VANDERBILT, Vice-President.

ERIE RAILWAY.—TRAINS LEAVE DEPOT (foot of Chambers-st., Pavonia Ferry):
7 A. M.—Day Express for Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk and all points West and South.
8:30 A. M.—Way Train daily for Otisville and intermediate stations.
10 A. M.—Express Mail, for Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk and all points West and South.
3:15 P. M.—Way Train for Middletown and intermediate stations.
4 P. M.—Way Express, stopping only at Sterling Junction, Turner's, and stations west of Turner; except Goshen, Monroe, Otisville, Warwick, Montgomery, Unionville and Port Jervis.
5 P. M.—Way Train for Suffern and intermediate stations.
6:20 P. M.—Night Express for Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk and all points South and West.
8 P. M.—Way Train for Suffern and intermediate stations.
9:30 P. M.—Night Express, daily, for Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk, and all points West and South. Sleeping coaches will run through to Cincinnati without change.
2 P. M.—Emigrant Train, daily, for the West.
8 A. M.—Way Train for Ballston Spa, Troy, Albany and Paterson at 6:40 and 9:15 A. M., 12 M. and 1:40, 4:15, 6:40 and 11 P. M. On Wednesday nights a Theatre Train at 12 o'clock for Suffern and intermediate stations.

SUNDAY TRAINS.—8:30 A. M. Way Train for Otisville; 1:45 P. M. for Paterson; 6:30 P. M. Night Express for Dunkirk, Buffalo, Rochester, Salamanca and all points West and South; 8 P. M. Emigrant and Way Train; 11 P. M. for Paterson and Port Jervis.
Express train via Hudson River Railroad, connecting at Albany with train for Saratoga, Rutland, Burlington and the North.
11:30 A. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, connecting at Albany with train for the West. Drawing-room car attached, and through to Buffalo.
2:30 P. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, with drawing-room car attached, connecting at Albany with Western train, and at Troy with trains for Montreal, with sleeping-car attached.
4:30 P. M. Express train via Harlem Railroad, connecting at Chatham with Western Railroad for Lebanon Springs, Pittsfield, &c.; at Albany with Western trains. Sleeping-cars attached at Albany.
6:00 P. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, with sleeping-car attached, and through to Buffalo and Suspension Bridge without change of cars. Also sleeping-cars every day, except Saturdays, attached from New-York through to Ogdensburg without change, by Rome, N. and O. Railroad. Connection for Troy will be made at East Albany. This train will run on Sundays.
11 P. M. train via Hudson River Railroad, with sleeping-cars attached, connecting at Albany with early trains for Buffalo and Suspension Bridge, and at Troy with trains for Saratoga and points North.
A Sunday train will be run via Hudson River Railroad from New-York to Poughkeepsie and intermediate stations, leaving New-York at 9 A. M. Returning leave Poughkeepsie at 4:15 P. M., arriving in New-York at 6:30.
Also, a Sunday train via Harlem Railroad, leaving 26th-st. at 9 A. M., and arriving at Millerton at 3:40 P. M. Returning leave Millerton at 4:30 P. M., arriving at New-York at 10 P. M.
WM. H. VANDERBILT, Vice-President.

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5 P. M.—Way Train for Suffern and intermediate stations.
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9:30 P. M.—Night Express, daily, for Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk, and all points West and South. Sleeping coaches will run through to Cincinnati without change.
2 P. M.—Emigrant Train, daily, for the West.
8 A. M.—Way Trains for Ballston, Troy, Albany and Paterson at 6:40 and 9:15 A. M., 12 M. and 1:40, 4:15, 6:40 and 11 P. M. On Wednesday nights a Theatre Train at 12 o'clock for Suffern and intermediate stations.

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Also, a Sunday train via Harlem Railroad, leaving 26th-st. at 9 A. M., and arriving at Millerton at 3:40 P. M. Returning leave Millerton at 4:30 P. M., arriving at New-York at 10 P. M.
WM. H. VANDERBILT, Vice-President.

STEAMBOATS.

FOR BOSTON, VIA NEWPORT AND FALL RIVER.
BY THE OLD FALL RIVER LINE,
VIA
NEW-YORK AND BOSTON NEWPORT, FALL RIVER, TAUNTON NEW-BEDFORD AND CAPE COD TOWNS AND NANTUCKET.
Rates of fare and freight always as low as by any other regular line.
One of the Magnificent Steamboats,
NEW YORK or OLD COLONY,
Leaves Pier No. 29 North River, foot of Murray-st., at 4 P. M. daily, Sundays excepted.
By this route passengers can take train from Newport at 4 A. M., and arrive in Boston at 8:10 A. M., in time to connect with all Northern and Eastern trains; or rest undisturbed, breakfast on board, and take 7:15 A. M. train, and arrive in Boston at early business hours.
E. LITTLEFIELD, Agent,
NEW-YORK, Aug. 19, 1868. No. 72 Broadway, W.

STONINGTON LINE.
TO BOSTON AND PROVIDENCE.
Fare always as low as by any other line.
The new and elegant side-wheel steamers
CONNECTICUT and PLYMOUTH ROCK,
Capt. WM. M. JONES. Capt. GEO. B. HULL.
From Pier No. 35, foot of Jay-st., North River, at 4 P. M.
Arriving ahead of all other lines.
Shortest and most direct and strictly first-class, notwithstanding the false advertisements of other lines.
Tickets and staterooms secured at the principal hotels, at No. 3 Astor House, and at Dodd's Express office, No. 246 Broadway.
D. S. BABCOCK,
President Stonington Steamboat Company.

BRISTOL LINE.
SPECIAL NOTICE.
On and after THURSDAY, Dec. 17, 1868, the steamers BRISTOL and PROVIDENCE will be withdrawn and the line discontinued until on or about the 1st of April, 1869.
JAMES FISK, JR., Managing Director.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, &c.—Pare $1. Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 3:15 and 11 P. M., connecting with railroad.

IRON WORKS.

ARCHITECTURAL
IRON WORKS,
16th-st., between Avenues B and C, New-York.
D. D. BADGLEY, President. OSCAR WEBB, Vice-Pres't.
Fire-proof buildings of every description, and every kind of iron work for building purposes, also for bridges.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

MR. SAMUEL G. STUDLEY RETIRES from the firm of MARQUAND, HILL & CO., and his interest ceases this date.
The remaining partners will continue the banking and brokerage business at No. 38 Broad-st., under the same style.
JOHN P. MARQUAND,
GEORGE H. N. HILL.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 19, 1868.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—IMMEDIATELY, TWO RESPECTable Protestant girls, one as cook, to assist in the washing; must be a good baker and understand her business fully; the other as competent chambermaid and laundress; both must have good reference for a first-class private family in the country, German preferred. Call at 6 Fourth preferred. Apply at Mrs. WESLEY'S Select Employment Agency, No. 107 4th-av., first door, up stairs.

WANTED—IMMEDIATELY, A COMPETENT, active, Protestant waiter man; one who has lived as butler in a gentleman's family in Europe preferred; must be neat in his person and dress, and have first-class City reference. Apply, from 10 to 4, at Mrs. WESLEY'S Select Employment Agency, No. 107 4th-av., near 12th-st., first floor, up stairs.

WANTED—A CHAMBERMAID AND PLAIN seamstress; a Protestant. Apply at Mrs. EMMERS' office, from 1 to till 12, No. 45 3d-av.

WANTED—A WAITER WHO UNDERSTANDS his business, and has good reference. Apply at No. 32 West 24th-st.

$10 A DAY FOR ALL.—STENCIL TOOL SAMples free. Address A. J. FULLAM, Springfield, Vt.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

A PRIVATE FAMILY WITHOUT CHILdren will let to a family or gentleman a handsome suite of rooms, with first-class board; location central; best references. Address 48 third-av.

A SMALL FAMILY DESIRING COMFORT can have two pleasant rooms on ground floor, with modern conveniences and good accommodations with bath; in the first-class house No. 137 East 39th-st., near Lexington-av.

NO. 28 EAST 18TH-ST., NEAR IRVING-PLACE.—Handsome furnished rooms, with first-class board, to a gentleman and wife or a party of gentlemen; also a few day boarders.

FIFTH-AV., OPPOSITE THE BREEVOORT HOUSE.—Superior suites of rooms, with private table, if required. Also, single rooms, with board, in the first-class house No. 18 5th-av.

A SMALL PRIVATE FAMILY WILL LET a nicely-furnished front room on third floor, without board, $3 per week; with breakfast, $4. Address B. Box No. 127 Times Office.

NO. 44 WEST 33D-ST.—A PARLOR AND bedroom on parlor floor, and two large rooms above, to let, with or without private table; also reception room, suitable for a physician. References required.

MOST DESIRABLE AND PLEASANT rooms, en suite or single, with board, in the first-class and newly-furnished house No. 117 East 20th-st., near Lexington-av.

TO LET—IN NINTH WARD, PARLOR AND bedroom, furnished, with board, to single middle-aged gentlemen; family private. Apply at No. 658 Greenwich-st.

A SUITE OF ROOMS, ON THE SECOND floor, handsomely furnished; also, a hall bedroom, on the third floor, to let with board. No. 15 West 34th-st.

PLEASANT PARLOR AND BEDROOMS AD-joining, also single rooms, with or without board, at No. 34 West 29th-st.

TO LET—NO. 78 5TH-AV., ON THE EUROPEAN plan; elegantly-furnished apartments for gentlemen or families.

ELEGANT SECOND FLOOR, WITH board. Address, by letter, JOHN DUNHAM, No. 15 Broad-st.

NO. 73, WEST 35TH-ST., BETWEEN 5th and 6th ave., furnished rooms, with board. References exchanged.

NO. 56, OLD NUMBER, EAST 35TH-ST. —Three pleasant rooms with modern conveniences to let, with board.

A PRIVATE FAMILY WILL LET FURnished rooms, with or without board, to gentlemen. Apply at No. 61 West 34th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

A PRIVATE FAMILY, HAVING TAKEN a newly furnished house, No. 110 West 31st-st., will let second floor to first-class parties of references.

FIFTH-AV.—NO. 135.—ONE OR TWO FLOORS, with private table; also single rooms, with board.

FURNISHED ROOMS, NO. 830 3D-AV., singly or in suites, for housekeeping.

NO. 402 EAST 58TH-ST.—PARLOR FLOOR to let, with board.

NO. 1,168 BROADWAY.—A LARGE FRONT parlor and bedroom, furnished, to let, without board.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT WIDOW woman, a situation as cook; no objection to do coarse washing. Also, a situation wanted as waitress and chambermaid; has no objection to go a short distance in the country; good City reference. Call at No. 61 West 14th-st., for two days.

WANTED—FAMILIES REQUIRING ANY DEscription of sewing can have the work done on reasonable terms; ladies' and children's dresses made in the neatest and quickest manner; has no objection to go into families by the day or week. Inquire, for three days, at No. 30 West 13th-st., in the basement store.

WANTED—BY A THOROUGH CHAMBERmaid and nurse, with excellent City reference, a situation in the City or country; will wash for a lady and child; sews neatly; quiet at the needle; can take charge of a baby from its birth; wages $16. Call at No. 203 East 39th-st.

WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK WITH excellent City reference, a situation in the City or country; makes pastry, soups, jellies; the English and American style of cooking; is in boarding-house or private family; wages $15. Call at No. 322 Adams-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION IN A PRIVATE family to do general housework; good cook, washer and ironer; good City reference; no objection to a boarding-house kitchen. Apply at No. 26 Henry-st., top floor, front room.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable young girl as seamstress; is a most excellent seamstress; has the best of City references; willing to assist with chamberwork if required. Call at No. 229 4th-av., near 20th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable woman as first-class cook; will assist with the coarse washing; good City reference. Call at No. 169 7th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE AMERICAN woman, a situation as plain cook, or to do general housework in a small family; best City reference. Call at No. 244 37th-st., between 7th and 8d avs.

WANTED—BY A GERMAN GIRL, A SITUAtion to do general housework, or as cook, washer and ironer; best of references. Apply at No. 17 Stanton-st., near Bowery.

WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS GERMAN dressmaker, to go out sewing by the day in private families. Apply at No. 259 East 26th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION IN A BOARDING-house or restaurant by a lady; competent cook; good reference. Call at No. 9 East 8th-st., in the rear.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GOOD GERman girl to do general housework. Call at No. 163 3d-st., first floor, between Avenues A and B.

NO. 488 2D-AV.—A FASHIONABLE DRESSmaker wants to take on a few more customers.

MALES.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG PROTESTANT Frenchman, a situation as useful man about a house; can milk, make fires, attend furnace, assist in waiting, understands the care of horses, and is a good driver; would work in a garden, &c. Apply at No. 604 6th-av., near 36th-st.

WANTED—A COACHMAN'S SITUATION BY a young man who thoroughly understands his business, and would be willing to make himself generally useful; can give the best of references. Address J. L., Box No. 107 Times Office.

WANTED—BY AN ENGLISHMAN, A SITUAtion as coachman and gardener; can milk; understands his business thoroughly; has many years experience; very best of City references; country preferred. Address C. B., Box No. 107 Times Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN by a single man; city or country; good reference. Address W. C., Box No. 126 Times Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN BY a German; he understands his business; can give the best of City references. Address J. M., Box No. 139 Times Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A HIGHLY REspectable young man as coachman and gardener; can show the best testimonials. Address E. N., Box No. 22b Times Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN AMERICAN boy, 18 years old; or would like to learn a trade; has been some time at the plumbing and gas fitting. Call for a week at No. 44 Willett-st., second floor.

CLERKS AND SALESMEN.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, A SITUATION in some wholesale dry goods house; no much an object as a place where improvement can be made. Address C., Box No. 122 Times Office.

MISCELLANEOUS.

I CAN PRODUCE AN ARRANGEMENT that will give a perpetual motion (available power unlimited) principle, gravitation, construction easy, cheap and safe; no gas, no steam, no machine, no perceptible wear. Parties wishing to purchase the right to use any number of horse-power can address A. M. S., Box No. 107 Times Office.

WANTED—1,000 NAIL KEGS, WITH HEADS, at 10 cents each, by the Somerville Patent Boot Company, corner Washington and Freeman sts., Greenpoint, L. I.

EDWARD H. DIXON, M. D., EDITOR of the Scalpel, operating and consulting surgeon, No. 43 8th-av. Office hours from 9 to 9 A. M., 1 to 3 P. M., and 7 to 9 evenings.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

FOR SALE—A LIVERY STABLE WITH 4 horses, 4 carriages, harness, &c., complete; also 2 family horses; will be sold cheap; can be seen at 51 and 53 West 28th-st., near 6th-av.

FOR SALE—A SPANKING GRAY HORSE; a fine roan colt; warranted perfectly sound and kind; will ride or drive; is perfectly safe for a lady. Apply at No. 251 East 34th-st. Also a fresh milch cow.

FOR SALE—A GREAT BARGAIN, SUITABLE FOR family use; gray pony mare; 5 years old; 14 hands, three years old; has been small sized horses to cheap. Call at No. 207 West 13th-st., near 8th-av.

WANTED—A LIGHT FURNITURE TRUCK for one horse; must be cheap for cash. Apply at No. 643 West 28th-st.

AUCTION SALES.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.
BY HENRY H. LEEDS & MINER.—On WEDNESDAY EVENING, Dec. 23, at 7½ o'clock, at the
LEEDS' ART GALLERIES,
Nos. 817 and 819 Broadway, northwest corner of 12th-st.,
THE
"RUGGLES" GEMS,"
AND
ORIGINAL PENCIL SKETCHES,
By the late
DR. EDWARD RUGGLES,
from the private collection in the possession of his widow, all elegantly and appropriately framed.
The above are now on exhibition free, day and evening, until sale, with catalogues.

HENRY LEEDS, Auctioneer.
BY HENRY H. LEEDS & MINER.—ON MONDAY, DEC. 21, AT TEN O'CLOCK, AND EACH SUCCEEDING DAY UNTIL THE ENTIRE STOCK IS DISPOSED OF,
CONTINUATION AND CLOSING OUT SALE OF THE VERY VALUABLE STOCK OF SUPERB JEWELRY AT NO. 791 BROADWAY, OPPOSITE GRACE CHURCH.
Embracing a great variety of Goods not heretofore catalogued, viz.: Solid GOLD and DIAMOND, PEARL, RUBY, EMERALD, STONE CAMEOS and OPAL mounted EAR-RINGS, PINS, BRACELETS and RINGS, set in Clusters and Solitaires, in the latest and most artistic manner; fine Watches by celebrated makers, Sleeve Buttons, Scarf Pins, Chatelaines, Guard and Vest Chains, of the finest description.
Also, the very fine Show Cases, Herring Safes, Royal Axminster Carpet and store fixtures, &c., &c. By order of E. W. Burr, Receiver and Trustee for the creditors of Jas. A. Reed.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.
BY HENRY H. LEEDS & MINER—WILL sell by auction, on WEDNESDAY, Dec. 23, at 10½ o'clock, at the store No. 6 Fulton-st.,
GENTEEL HOUSE

THIRD ARMY CORPS.

Meeting of the Surviving Officers To-night at Delmonico's—Sketch of the History of the Corps.

At Delmonico's, this evening, the surviving officers of the old Third Army Corps meet in social gathering under their first commander, Major-Gen. HEINTZELMAN, who acts as President on this occasion. No organized corps, during our great civil war, suffered as much the brunt of battle as the Third. It was one of the earliest in the field, and its history is entirely identified with that of the Grand Army of the Potomac. It was one of the latest to yield to consolidation, until the great losses that it suffered rendered it necessary for the Government to attach the remnants to other corps; yet its members still wore the diamond badge and refused to wear any other.

Its history commenced with the advance of McCLELLAN'S army on the Peninsula. In front of the earthworks at Yorktown, Major-Gen. HEINTZELMAN, its Commander, pitched his tent, as his headquarters, far in advance of his corps, and, previous to the evacuation at Yorktown, had been shelled out of his quarters several times; but danger never allowed the brave old soldier to remove his tent to the rear, as it was his desire to keep closer to the front. To his corps belonged the honor of being the first to enter the abandoned entrenchments of the enemy, and to one of his regimental commanders, Col. W. H. BREWSTER, the merit of raising the first flag over the evacuated town. Pursuing the retreating enemy, the gallant HOOKER pressed them hard, and was first to bring the rebel column to a stand at Williamsburg. For nearly eight hours HOOKER fought with his division three to one of his number, until relieved by the intrepid KEARNEY in the afternoon. Col. NELSON TAYLOR, afterward General, commanded the Excelsior Brigade during the action, which resulted in the defeat of the rebels, with a loss, however, to the two divisions of nearly 2,500 men put *hors de combat*. An incident connected with the fight might here be mentioned: Gen. HEINTZELMAN discovered a lot of musiqianes—part of a band—some distance to the rear, near the Williamsburg road, and with his own peculiar voice, asked what they were doing there. Not receiving a satisfactory reply, he ordered them to the front, within musket range, and then, in a vehement manner, desired them to play away. The leader asked what tune he should play, and HEINTZELMAN shouted out, "Play Yankee Doodle, Hail Columbia, or anything you please." The result of this movement was that our little force, which was beginning to show some slight symptoms of wavering in the face of superior numbers, became electrified with the unexpected music, and returned to the combat, which they renewed with redoubled vigor. On the farther advance up the Peninsula the battle of Fair Oaks was fought. On that famous Saturday CASEY'S and COUCH'S divisions were driven back, losing their camp equipage and suffering great loss. Gen. HEINTZELMAN then removed his corps to protect the rearest. On the following morning (Sunday) the Excelsior Brigade was the first to enter the field under the command of Gen. DANIEL E. SICKLES. Gen. HOOKER and the brave KEARNEY, with their respective forces, were also on the ground. This was SICKLES' first fight, and right nobly did he inaugurate the record that she close of the war has left him. HEINTZELMAN, KEARNEY, HOOKER and SICKLES were sanguine that day that they could take Richmond, but were sadly disappointed and annoyed at McCLELLAN'S order allowing them only to recover the ground lost by CASEY'S and COUCH'S divisions. Richmond, as they thought, was right within their grasp until peremptory orders obliged them to curb their brave and dashing spirits.

Previous to the "change of base" the corps was continually engaged, skirmishing with the enemy night and day, and hundreds of gallant soldiers lost their lives in these unprofitable and inglorious attacks. When the right wing of the army was broken and in full retreat, it devolved upon the Third Army Corps to protect the change of base to Harrison's Landing. On the concentration of the rebel forces at Malvern Hills, it fell to the lot of the Third Corps to receive the furious onslaughts made by the enemy. During this time the leader of the army sought a better field of operations on board the iron-clad *Galena*. This was, indeed, the dark hour of the Potomac army; and only to the superhuman efforts of fresh troops and men are we to credit the grand stand made in spite of all previous disaster, and when in the most gloomy hour retrieved themselves and inflicted serious loss on their hitherto triumphant enemy. Gen. SICKLES on this occasion very highly distinguished himself and received the approbation of every man in his command. As the iron-clad *Galena* was protecting our then Commander-in-Chief, the little town of the same name was giving us a hero who was to lead the remnants of this old corps to victory and to peace.

At Onantully, Second Bull Run and Bristow Station, while under POPE'S command, the corps again suffered heavy losses, and KEARNEY met his death. At Fredericksburg they again covered themselves with glory. At Chancellorsville they saved the whole army from annihilation, and drove back Stonewall JACKSON, but unfortunately lost the gallant Gen. HIRAM J. BERRY, and WHIPPLE was mortally wounded. Again, at Gettysburg, as history hereafter will vouch for, the "Third" turned a comparative defeat into a complete victory. This battle has been considered as the most decisive of the campaign, as it prevented the rebels from again carrying the war into the Northern States. Up to the close of the war, the members of the old corps, although losing their individuality as a corps organization, on account of consolidation, distinguished themselves in every battle, and were continually engaged in active service until the surrender of Gen. LEE.

The meeting to-night is called for the purpose of reviving old associations, and to bring the officers together in social union, so that the brave men who stood shoulder to shoulder in time of war should be equally as staunch and steadfast friends and companions in time of peace. The best possible results are expected from the gathering to-night, and it is only due to brave men of so illustrious a record that their movements in peace should be as successful and beneficial to themselves, as were their efforts in war so gloriously crowned with the triumph of the Union.

THE PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

Receptions and Commencement Exercises—Presentation of the Kelly Medals.

Public exercises were held in several of the schools yesterday, and at each of them large audiences, composed not only of the parents and relatives of the pupils, but of ladies and gentlemen who feel an interest in the cause of public education, assembled for the purpose of beholding the evidences of progress which were largely exhibited. The public school system is admirably administered in this City by a Board which is remarkable as one of the few bodies whose efficiency is not impaired by mixing up politics with the work which it is called upon to perform. Although the Board of Education is composed of men of all parties, there is seldom anything in the measures adopted by them in regard to the charge committed to them to indicate that their judgments have been biassed by political considerations. The importance of free education for the masses is more and more felt by all classes of our citizens, and such exhibitions as those which were given yesterday attract more general attention than formerly.

At Girls' Grammar School No. 48, in West Twenty-eighth-street, near Sixth-avenue, the commencement exercises took place yesterday, beginning at 11 A. M. This institution, of which Miss ISABELLA HILL is Principal, graduated this year sixteen young ladies. The large chapel in which the exercises were held, was thronged. Songs were sung by the children; there were compositions and recitations by members of the graduating class, and there were addresses by Mr. JAS. W. GERARD, who presided, Rev. THOMAS STREET, Assistant Superintendent, HENRY KIDDLE, and others. Mr. KIDDLE presented the diplomas. Some of the essays read by the young ladies were exceedingly creditable, and received deserved commendation from thosepresent.

The commencement exercises at Girls' Grammar School No. 33, in Twenty-eighth-street, near Ninth-avenue, of which Miss CLARA M. EDMONDS is Principal, took place yesterday afternoon, beginning at 3 o'clock. In addition to the usual reading of compositions, recitations and singing, addresses were delivered to the scholars by Hon. JOHN T. HOFFMAN, Assistant Superintendent KIDDLE, Hon. JOHN K. PORTER, Hon. JOHN H. ANTHON and Hon. JAS. W. GERARD. Here, also, sixteen young ladies graduated. The hall in which the exercises were held was crowded. Everything passed off pleasantly and creditably.

The annual Christmas Reception, in the boys' departments of Grammar School No. 55, located in West Twentieth-street, near Sixth-avenue, was given yesterday. A large number of school officials and visitors were present. A long programme, commencing with an organ solo by Mr. ROMAN ELDER, organist of the school, and reading of the Scriptures and prayer by Rev. O. B. FROTHINGHAM, was successfully carried through. The programme consisted of readings, compositions and singing.

The "Kelly Medals" were presented to Master JOHN H. VANDERSLIP and Master ALEXANDER THOMPSON, with practical addresses from Judge DALY and Hon. WM. E. DODGE.

The exhibition was creditable to all who participated.

The first annual distribution of Silver Medals, founded by JAMES KELLY, Esq., Inspector of the Third School District, to the successful competitors in the Male Department of Grammar School No. 18, No. 218 West Thirteenth-street, near Seventh-avenue, will take place to-day, at 9:30 o'clock.

The Commencement of the Female Department of Grammar School No. 14 takes place to-day, at 1 P. M.

The sixteenth annual exhibition of the Grammar Departments at Ward School No. 44, on West Broadway, of which Wm. BELDEN is Principal, takes place at 1:30 P. M. to-day.

The reception of the Female Department of Grammar School No. 33, in Seventy-ninth-street, near Third-avenue, takes place at 2 P. M. to-day.

Fair at Shiloh Church.

A fair opened last evening in the basement of Shiloh Church, on the corner of Prince and Marion streets, for the benefit of the Colored Young Men's Christian Association, whose headquarters are at No. 27 Wooster-street, and which numbers ninety members. It will remain open from noon till 11 o'clock every afternoon and evening, until the close of this month. A lecture was also given in the church, by Mr. W. P. C. K. SHIPP, a colored minister, who has been for a series of years in bondage, until within the last six months. His name of fame and work the Association was doing, and urged further zeal.

NEW-JERSEY.

PROBABLE HOMICIDE AT ELIZABETH.—A quarrel occurred on Saturday last in a house in Fulton-street, Elizabeth, between a German named ENSIGN BARNACHE and his wife. The quarrel resulted in an exchange of blows between the parties, after which the woman fled the house. A man named CHARLES TYREEL heard the outcry, went to the room of the German, and remonstrated with him for his misconduct. While thus engaged Mrs. BARNACHE entered the room, took the part of her husband, and violently assaulted the man who went to make peace. In order, as he says, to frighten the parties, TYREEL pulled out a revolver, which exploded, accidentally the ball entering the right eye of BARNACHE, and glancing upward in the region of the brain, caused what is considered to be a fatal wound. TYREEL is in custody, awaiting the result of the other man's injuries.

ILLEGAL REMOVAL FROM A DISTILLERY.—On the 8th of this month Under Sheriff JOHN WRIGHT levied on SCHROEDER'S brewery, West End, Hudson City, under an execution, and placed in charge a man named CHRISTIAN LEHRMAN, whom he ordered not to permit anything to leave the building. About 10 o'clock on the night of the 21st inst. LEHRMAN observed LUDOLPH MAUSCH and GEORGE LINDWIRM come to the brewery and load a car with kegs of lager-beer, duly stamped. He immediately gave information of the matter to the Police, who had the men arrested. They and the proprietor, SCHROEDER, were brought yesterday before Judge ALDRIDGE, of Hudson City, charged with the offence of the illegal removal of lager-beer, and were committed in default of bail.

PROBABLE FATAL ACCIDENT.—A man named GEORGE WARDEN, residing in Jersey City, received a frightful wound on the forehead yesterday morning, by falling from the front platform of a New-Jersey railroad train while it was passing through the Bergen Cut. The wound will probably prove fatal.

AFFRAY.—Late on Monday evening a strange man called on Mrs. DAWSON, at her residence, in Hudson City, and demanded some money from her. She refused, and took up a razor to protect herself. The man struck her with a potato mash, knocking her senseless to the ground. Two boys heard the noise and went to the lady's rescue, but the ruffian had decamped, and has not since been heard from.

A NEW RAILROAD.—The Common Council of Jersey City last night passed the amended ordinance, once vetoed by Mayor O'NEILL, authorizing the new Pavonia Railroad.

HORSE STEALING.—A valuable horse and wagon, the property of J. D. MARINUS, were stolen on Saturday night while standing in Broadway, Paterson.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, Tuesday, Dec. 22—11:15 A. M.

Consols open at 93¾ for both money and the account. United States Five-twenty Bonds, old, at 74. Stock market steady; Erie, 25¾; Illinois, 88¾.

PARIS, Tuesday, Dec. 22.

The Bourse is firmer, and Rentes are somewhat higher.

LIVERPOOL, Tuesday, Dec. 22—11:15 A. M.

COTTON—The market opens quiet at the following quotations: Middling Uplands, 10¾d.@10¾d.; Middling Orleans, 10¾d.@11d. The sales of the day are estimated at 10,000 bales.

LONDON, Tuesday, Dec. 22.

No. 12 Dutch Standard Sugar firm, both on the spot and to arrive.

LONDON, Tuesday, Dec. 22—1:30 P. M.

Consols, 92¾ for money, and 92¾ for the account. United States Five-twenty Bonds quiet at 74½. Erie Railway Shares, 25¾; Illinois Centrals, 95½; Atlantic and Great Western, 23.

LIVERPOOL, Tuesday, Dec. 22—1:30 P. M.

COTTON—The market is quiet. Middling Uplands, 10¾d.; Middling Orleans, 10¾d.

PROVISIONS—Lard is easier at 67s. 6d. ₱ cwt. Pork firm at 87s. ₱ bbl. for Eastern Prime Mess. Bacon, 54s. ₱ cwt. for Cumberland Cut.

PRODUCE—Common Rosin, 28s. 9d. ₱ cwt. Tallow, 46s. 6d. ₱ cwt.

HAVRE, Tuesday, Dec. 22.

COTTON—The market opens quiet, both on the spot and to arrive, 122f. ₱ cwt.

LIVERPOOL, Tuesday, Dec. 22—2:30 P. M.

COTTON—The market is quiet.

TRADE REPORT—The market for yarns and fabrics at Manchester is less favorable.

BREADSTUFFS—Wheat quiet and steady. Corn dull. Flour quiet and steady. Peas, 40s. ₱ quarter for Canadian.

PRODUCE—Tallow firmer, but unchanged.

LONDON, Tuesday, Dec. 22—5:20 P. M.

Consols closed at 93¼@93¾ for money and 93¾@93¾ for account. American Securities closed quiet and steady: United States Five-twenty Bonds, 1862, Railway Stocks quiet and steady; Erie, 26¾; Illinois Centrals, 95¾.

FRANKFORT, Tuesday, Dec. 22.

United States Five-twenties firmer and higher at 78¾ for the issue of 1862.

LIVERPOOL, Tuesday, Dec. 22—5:30 P. M.

COTTON—The market closed quiet at the following quotations:

Middling Uplands.....10¾d.
Middling Orleans.....10¾d.

The sales of the day foot up 10,000 bales.

BREADSTUFFS—No. 2 Red Western Wheat has advanced to 9s. 11d.; White California Wheat steady at 11s. 11d. Other Breadstuffs unchanged.

PROVISIONS—The market closed unchanged in tone and quotations.

PRODUCE—The market closed unaltered.

LONDON, Tuesday, Dec. 22—5:30 P. M.

The market for Sugar is quiet and steady, both for on spot and afloat. Tallow, 47s. 6d. Other articles unchanged.

ANTWERP, Tuesday, Dec. 22.

Petroleum easier; Standard White, 56¾f.; holders ask 55f.

PARIS, Tuesday, Dec. 22.

Bourse quiet; Rentes, 69f. 92c.

HAVRE, Tuesday, Dec. 22—Evening.

Cotton market closed firm for Tres Ordinaire on the spot; Low Middlings, to arrive, dull at 121f. 50c.

DOMESTIC MARKETS.

CHICAGO, Tuesday, Dec. 22.

Exchange on New-York firmer but unchanged. FLOUR quiet; Spring Extras, $6 50@$6 75. WHEAT active at $1 16@$1 16 for No. 1; No. 2 firm at $1 06@$1 06¾. CORN active; New, in store, advanced 1½c.@2c.; sales at 44c.@46½c.; Kiln-dried, No. 2, 44c.@45c.; Old No. 1, 46c. OATS steady and in fair demand at 43c.@45½c. RYE less active and dull at a decline of 1½c.@2c.; sales of No. 1 at $1 07@$1 07¼. BARLEY dull at $1 40@$1 50. WHISKY nominal. PROVISIONS excited. MESS PORK closed with sellers at $27 50. LARD active at 16¼c. on the spot; 16½c. seller January, and 17c. seller February. CUT-MEATS very quiet, and the business was small. SHORT CLEAR MIDDLES, 15c., packed. HAMS, 13¾c. BEEF PRODUCTS nominal. DRESSED HOGS active and easier; sales at $10 75@$11 25, dividing on 200 pounds. LIVE HOGS very firm, ranging from $8 50@$9 90. BEEF CATTLE dull and lifeless; smooth, dashy Steers, $5 75@$6 25. RECEIPTS for to-day—14,000 bbls. Flour, 48,000 bushels Wheat, 64,000 bushels Corn, 25,000 bushels Oats, 4,000 bushels Rye, 3,800 bushels Barley, 9,000 Hogs. SHIPMENTS—15,000 bbls. Flour, 4,000 bushels Wheat, 28,000 bushels Corn, 11,000 bushels Oats, 4,000 bushels Rye, 3,800 Hogs.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Tuesday, Dec. 22.

TOBACCO—Nothing doing. HEMP do. COTTON do. FLOUR—Superfine and low grades are scarce and in good demand; better grades are neglected: Spring Superfine, $5 50; Fall Superfine, $6@$6 25; Double Extras, $7@$7 25. WHEAT dull; Choice Fall Red, $1 20@$1 25; White, $1@$1 10; the business was small; Spring, $1 25. CORN dull at 68c.@69c. OATS in improved demand at 36c.@37c. Barley very dull; Common Spring, $1 70; Fancy Missouri, $2 25. RYE firm at $1 27@$1 30. PORK firm at $27 50@$28. BULK MEATS firm, but quiet; Shoulders, 11c.; Clear Sides, 14½c.@15c. BACON in improved demand and scarce; Shoulders, 13c.; Clear Rib Sides, 16½c.@16¾c.; Clear Sides, 17¾c. SUGAR-cured HAMS, 17½c. LARD firm at 17c.@17½c. for choice Tierce, and 16c.@16¾c. for keg. WHISKY firm at 86¼c.@86c. HOGS firm, and ranging from $8 80@$9 10, gross. CATTLE in good demand; Fair to Choice, $4@$5 50. RECEIPTS—2,000 bbls. Flour, 6,600 bushels Wheat, 11,600 bushels Corn, 2,500 bushels Oats, 1,000 bushels Barley, 4,000 Hogs.

NEW-ORLEANS, Tuesday, Dec. 22.

COTTON—Low grades easier; Middlings unchanged at 29¼c.; sales, 4,000 bales; receipts 1,200 bales; exports, 7,341 bales. SUGAR active and firm; Common, 9c.@9½c.; Prime, 12c.@13¼c.; Yellow clarified, 13c.@13½c. MOLASSES active and firm; Common, 60c.@65c.; Prime, 68c.@70c.; Choice, 80c.@85c.; Gold, 130½. Sterling Exchange, 147. Commercial, 146¼@146¾. New-York ¼ discount. FLOUR—Low grades scarce and higher; Superfine, $7 25; Double Extra, $7 87; Treble Extra, $7 75@$8 00. CORN scarce and firm at 76c.@80c. OATS quiet and firm at 56c. BRAN dull and unchanged. HAY—Eastern, $28; Fair Western $25. PORK dull and declined 50c.; sales at $28 50. BACON scarce; retailing Shoulders, 15½c.; Clear Ribs, 18½c.; Clear Sides, 19¼c.; Hams, 21c.@22c. LARD scarce and firm; Tierces, 18½c.@19c.; Kegs, 19c. WHISKY firm; Western Rectified, $1 17½. COFFEE fair at 14½c.@14¾c.; Prime, 15½c.@17c.

BALTIMORE, Tuesday, Dec. 22.

COTTON quiet and steady; Middling Upland, 25c. FLOUR dull and weak; Howard-street Superfine, $6 75@$7 25; do. Extra, $8 25@$10 25; do. Family, $11@$13; City Mills Superfine, $6 75@$7 00; do. Extra, $8 00@$10 50; do. Family, $11 25@$13 75. Western Superfine, $6 50@$7; do. Extra, $8@$8 50; do. Family, $10 25@$10 75. WHEAT very dull, almost unsalable. CORN—Receipts large; sales Prime White at 85c.@90c. OATS dull and nominal at 52c.@53c. RYE firm at $1 02@$1 03. MESS PORK firm at $27 50@$28. BACON quiet; Rib Sides, 17c.; Clear Sides, 17½c.; Shoulders, 16c.; Hams, 23c. LARD firm at 17½c.@18c.

PHILADELPHIA, Tuesday, Dec. 22.

COTTON steady; Middling Uplands, 25¼c.@25½c. FLOUR dull and weak; Superfine, $5 25@$5 75; Extras, $6@$6 75; Iowa and Wisconsin Extra Family, $7 50@$8; Minnesota Extra Family, $7 50@$8 25; Pennsylvania and Ohio Extra Family, $7@$10 50. WHEAT very dull but steady and unchanged. RYE, $1 03. CORN very dull; sales of 600 bushels New at 85c.@86c. OATS steady. Western, 70c.; Pennsylvania, 68c.@75c. PETROLEUM feverish; sales 2,000 bbls. Refined at 35¼c. @35½c. CLOVERSEED advanced to $8 25. TIMOTHY higher; $3 00@$3 05. PROVISIONS—Small business. WHISKY, $1 03@$1 04.

BUFFALO, Tuesday, Dec. 22.

FLOUR dull and unchanged. WHEAT—No. 3 Chicago Spring nominal at $1 03, with no demand. CORN dull; sales car lots New, 76c.@78c., on the track and in store; Old, $1, in store. OATS dull and nominal at 60c. @62c. for Old and in store. RYE quiet and lower; sales of two car lots Western at $1 05, in store. BARLEY quiet; sales of 300 bushels Canada four rowed at about $1 30; three car lots Canada four rowed at $1 35, delivered seaward, and 600 do. for keeping Malt at $1 40 for Europe. LARD steady at 17½c. HIGWINES—No demand; held at about $1. DRESSED HOGS nominal.

OSWEGO, N. Y., Tuesday, Dec. 22.

FLOUR is unchanged, with fair demand for the interior Eastern and Southern trade. WHEAT—Sales 1,500 bushels No. 1 Milwaukee Club, in car lots, at $1 72½; White Canada is held at $2 10@$2 20 for fair to choice. CORN quiet at 81c. OATS firm. BARLEY nominal at 90c@$1 to for Canadian. COAL HEAVY, $6 50 ₱ cwt. MILLFEED steady; Shorts, $22; Shipstuff, $25; Middlings, $23@$24 ₱ ton. RAILROAD FREIGHTS—Flour to Boston, $1 16; to New-York, 85c.; to Albany, 60c.

MILWAUKEE, Tuesday, Dec. 22.

FLOUR dull; Choice Minnesota, $6 50@$6 75; do. Wisconsin and Iowa, $6 75@$6 80. WHEAT declining; sales of No. 1 at $1 16; No. 2, $1 03¾. OATS steady; sales of No. 1 at 56c. CORN nominal. RYE nominal; sales of No. 1 at $1 05@$1 07. BARLEY nominal. RECEIPTS to-day—3,000 bbls. Flour, 43,000 bushels Wheat, 1,000 bushels Oats, 1,000 bushels Corn, 4,000 bushels Rye, 1,000 bushels Barley. SHIPMENTS—3,000 bbls. Flour.

ALBANY, N. Y., Tuesday, Dec. 22.

The CATTLE market closes as it opened—dull and depressed; prices being from 4c. to 6c. ₱ lb. lower than last week. Receipts, 3,200 head; sales, 3,100 head at 4c.@6c. for interior; 5¾c.@7½c. for Common to ordinary; 7½c.@8c. for good to extra, and 8½c.@9c. for choice to extra. Milch Cows dull, with sales of 100 head at $30@$70. CALVES dull and lower; sales of 200 head at 4c.@7½c. SHEEP dull and lower; sales of 1,000 head at 4½c.@6½c. HOGS dull and lower; sales of 1,000 head at 7½c.@8½c.

Philadelphia Stock Board.

PHILADELPHIA, Tuesday, Dec. 22.

Stocks steady. Pennsylvania State Fives, third issue, 107; Philadelphia and Erie Railroad, 25; Reading Railroad, 49¾; Pennsylvania Railroad, 56¾. Gold, 135¾.

[ADVERTISEMENT.]

HOLIDAY HATS AND BEAUTIFUL FURS.—KNOX designs doing a great trade between this and the first of the new year, and to accomplish it exhibits one of the largest and most magnificent assortments of fancy furs and holiday hats for the gentlemen we have ever looked upon. This will render his store, No. 212 Broadway, corner of Fulton-street, unusually attractive for both ladies and gentlemen.

Movements of Ocean Steamers.

FROM EUROPE.

Westphalia	Dec. 9	Hamburg	New-York.
City of London	Dec. 9	Liverpool	New-York.

FOR EUROPE.

Java	Dec. 23	New-York	Liverpool.
Manhattan	Dec. 23	New-York	Liverpool.
Palmyra	Dec. 24	New-York	Liverpool.
Main	Dec. 24	New-York	Bremen.
City of London	Dec. 26	New-York	Liverpool.
Bellona	Dec. 26	New-York	London.
United Kingdom	Dec. 26	New-York	Glasgow.
St. Laurent	Dec. 26	New-York	Havre.

FOR BRAZIL, ASPINWALL AND HAVRE.

Mississippi	Dec. 29	New-York	Rio.
Henry Chauncey	Dec. 31	New-York	Aspinwall.
Morro Castle	Dec. 26	New-York	Havana.

Departure of Foreign Mails.

WEDNESDAY.

Mails for Europe, *via* Liverpool, by the *Java*, close at the General Post Office at 11 A. M. Supplementary mail for *paid* letters on the pier, Jersey City, to 12:30 P. M.

Mails for Brazil, St. Thomas, the Argentine Confederation, Venezuela and the West Indies, by the *Mississippi*, close at 1 P. M.

Closing of Domestic Mails.

North, Poughkeepsie Way.....8 A. M.; 4 P. M.
North, through H. R. R. R. and New-York Central.....5 A. M.; 4, 9:15 P. M.
North Way, *via* Harlem R. R., Chatham Four Corners.....5 A. M.
East, *via* New-Haven.....5 A. M.; 1:30, 6 P. M.
East, *via* Newport.....4 P. M.
East, New-Haven Way.....5 P. M.; 2:20 P. M.
East, Fall River, rail.....2 P. M.
South, Through.....5 A. M.; 1:30 P. M.
Philadelphia Way.....5 A. M.; 4:30 P. M.
West Mail, through to Harrisburg, Pittsburg, Cincinnati, St. Louis Louisville, Indianapolis, Columbus, Chicago, St. Paul, St. Joseph, Salt Lake and Denver.....7 A. M.; 6:30 P. M.
West Mail, through to Cleveland, Toledo, and by A. & G. Western R. R. to Franklin and Meadville, Penn., &c.....5 A. M.; 4 P. M.

Passengers Sailed.

DEC. 22—*In steamship Cimbria, for Hamburg*—Herman Hirsch, Charles Hirsch, Elise and Charlotte Hirsch, J. M. Fox, Joseph Fox, Miss Fox, Mrs. Arnold, Mrs. Schmidt, Mrs. Sophie Frank, Rachel, Clothilde, Bella and Albert Frank, M. Muller and lady, A. Meyer, lady and infant, Ch. Chancellier, D. and L. Campagne, Mr. Bull and daughter, Joseph Friend, Philip Bilek, George Wightere, Charles Wolff, Arnold Berthold, Herman and Gottlieb Wolff, and others in the steerage.

Passengers Arrived.

In steamship Arizona, from Liverpool—Capt. H. A. Barclay, Capt. Jas. F. Crowell, A. Polizz, Col. R. F. O'Beirne, U. S. A., M. Hotsine, Edw'd Berthoud, W. L. Lecompte, Jos. Lecompte, Miss Emeline and Lizzie Dashwood, H. S. Marsh and family, T. F. Bixby, C. E. Mitchell, R. W. O'Neil and family, Capt. Joseph Taber, Capt. James M. Green, Mrs. Wm. Kelly and child, Capt. H. S. Comstock, Capt. W. H. Phillips, Mrs. Mary Fay, Mrs. C. J. Jones, George F. Howes, U. S. N., Henry Brown, Isaac Merritt, Dr. Dunning, Mrs. C. Morgan, Miss Fairlee, John Green, Mrs. Allen and Child, G. Daniel, R. Morrill, Mrs. Higgins, R. H. Chapel, F. W. Bell, U. S. N., J. J. Pinaer, Peter Magowan, Mrs. Farnham, Mrs. Hoag, Miss Hoag, W. Clark, Postmaster P. B. Swan and Assistant Surgeon Babin, U. S. N., R. J. O'Reilly, U. S. N., John Jaffe, Rev. F. Haide, L. D. Thompson, S. Lamprey, C. Gavin, J. H. Gavin, Mrs. E. Brown, Mrs. M. Hasson and child, Mrs. M. J. Webster, G. White, John Koch and wife, Jno. M. Burns, F. McCulloch, J. Prisbey and wife, D. Davis and wife, D. Powell, R. Leighton, Geo. Robinson, W. C. Raymond, Geo. Taylor, Mrs. K. M. Wyman, Eugene Lievre, Jos. Briggs, J. C. Kellogg, Mrs. Sears, Miss Chickney, Miss B. Keyser, Jenny Hunicke, John Hunicke, Mrs. S. E. Whitcomb, Hiram Pace, Mrs. M. D. York and family, U. Archambo, S. Louis, P. Richards, H. Irwin, John Wagstaff, Chas. Spaulding, N. Norton, S. Sheverick, A. B. Tripp, A. J. Pratt, Jno. Clark and mother, W. B. Camerdo, Geo. Newcomb and son, John G. Wilder, Mr. O. Wilder and infant, R. C. Crawford and family, J. Swartwout, and a large number in the steerage.

In steamship Champion, from Charleston—A. Gardner, G. P. Edwards, A. Fernandez, A. Albers, V. Cardenes and wife, John B. Wesley, Mrs. Penfield and two sons, M. Bordens, Garrett Bepbe, and 7 in the steerage.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

SUN RISES..... 7 22 | SUN SETS..... 4 37 | MOON SETS.... 12 55

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook.. 1 54 | Gov. Island. 2 23 | Hell Gate.. 4 05

NEWS PACKAGES FOR THE PRESS.

Captains and pursers of vessels arriving at this port are requested to deliver packages addressed to the New-York Associated Press, only to parties exhibiting the written authority of J. W. Simonton, General Agent.

News packages for the *Journal of Commerce, Times, Tribune, World, Sun, Express, Evening Post, Commercial Advertiser, Staats Zeitung, New-Yorker Journal* and *New-Yorker Demokrat*, should also be delivered only to the same parties.

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....TUESDAY, Dec. 22.

Cleared.

Steamships Java, (Br.,) Lott, Liverpool, E. Cunard; Manhattan, (Br.,) Williams, Liverpool, Williams & Guion; James Adger, Lockwood, Charleston, H. R. Morgan; Saratoga, Alexander, Norfolk, W. Alexander; Oreole, Coleman, Jacksonville, Fla., Mo. Loretto & Co.; Volunteer, Jones, Philadelphia, J. Lorillard; Glaucus, Waldron, Boston, W. P. Clyde.

Barks Chiarina, (Ital.,) Cucocrillo, Malaga, A. P. Agresti; Courrier, (N. G.,) Mohr, Marseilles, Punch, Meinke & Wendt; Rosedale, (Br.,) Lewis, Seville, Baxter & Merrill; Morning Light, (Br.,) Walter, Cadiz, Hubbell & Hasler.

Brigs Isaac Bergen, Davis, Augusta, Fabbri & Chauncey; Neva, (Br.,) Pitchett, St. John, N. B., Miller & Houghton; Napier, (Br.,) Brown, Cow Bay, C. B., Swain; Ambrose Light, Higgins, Elizabethport, Miller & Houghton.

Schooners Ricardo Barros, Newton, Port au Petre, Guad., S. J. Weaver; Sophia, (Br.,) McHenry, Yarmouth, N. S., Boyd & Hinscken; Carrie Holmes, Brindley, Baltimore, Bentley, Miller & Thomas; Mary Gray, Alyn, Uncasville; Americs, Reynolds, Bristol, H. S. Jackson.

Arrived.

U. S. steamer Tallapoosa, McRitchie, Washington.

Steamship The Queen, (Br.,) Grogan, Liverpool Dec. 3, and Queenstown 5th, with mdse. and 279 passengers to National Steamship Co. Experienced a succession of heavy westerly gales during the passage. Dec. 13, lat. 42 54, lon. 42 36, encountered a terrific hurricane, the barometer falling to 28.35, with a heavy sea, which lasted 19 hours. Dec. 17, lat. 40 31, lon. 55 4, passed a whale-boat, with white bottom and black top; also a ship's long-boat and a spar, supposed to be the end of a bowsprit.

Steamship Champion, Lockwood, Charleston Dec. 19, with mdse. and passengers to Henry E. Morgan & Co.

Steamship Arizona, Maury, Aspinwall Dec. 16, with treasure, mdse. and passengers to Pacific Mail Steamship Co.

Steamship Louisa Moore, Wallace, Newbern, N. C., with mdse. and passengers to Murray, Ferris & Co.

Steamship Marbville, Crowell, Savannah with mdse. and passengers to H. R. Lawton.

Steamship Gulf Stream, Spencer, New-Orleans Dec. 13, and K. W. Pass 15th, with mdse. and passengers to O. H. Baldwin & Co.

Steamship San Jacinto, Atkins, Savannah, with mdse. and passengers to W. A. Garrison.

Steamer Albatross, Davis, Fall River.

Ship Lookout, Byrnes, San Francisco Sept. 7, with mdse. to Sutton & Co. Crossed the equator in Pacific Sept. 23, in lon. 114 W., and had fine weather thence to Cape Horn; saw several large icebergs off the Cape. Had heavy weather off the South Atlantic. Nov. 9, lat. 42 S., lon. 34 W., while lying to in a heavy gale from N. W., a whirlwind of small diameter passed about a mile astern of the ship, taking the course in a direction due S. Sept. 27, lat. 11 N., lon. 29 W., exchanged signals with ship St. Nazaire, from San Francisco for Liverpool. Nov. 24, lat. 21 24 S., lon. 28 W., spoke ship Bridewine, Walls and four passengers from Nos. 1, 226, from New-Haven for Cape Town. C. O. H., 46 da. out, 26th of the island of Trinidad. A. ship bore N. E. Dec. 2, lat. 2 N., lon. 29 W., spoke ship Queen of the North, (Br.,) from ——— for Madras, 27 da. out.

Bark Hannibal, Hawkins, Rio Janeiro 27 da., with mdse. and 1 passenger to Wheeler & Wilson—passenger to M. L. McCready & Co. Has been 15 da. N. of Hatteras, with heavy northerly and westerly gales. Dec. 4, off Hatteras, experienced a heavy gale from W. to W. N. W., which lasted 36 hours, during which it sustained severe damage and received other damage.

Bark Chimborazo, (Norw.,) Miller, Rio Janeiro 44 da., with mdse. to Order.

Brig Scotland, (or Barbadoes,) Lawson, Demerara 20 da., with sugar and molasses to E. T. Smith & Co. Has been 10 da. S. of Hatteras, with heavy gales from S. W. Dec. 18, lat. 36 30, lon. 70, during a heavy gale from S. W., lost deck-load of molasses, split 11th inst.

Brig Manlius, (of Nassau,) Pressenda, Minatitlan, 26 da., 16 da., with mahogany and cedar to F. Alexander & Son. Has had strong N. E. winds during the entire passage.

Schr. Sarah A. Holbrook, (Br.,) Snow, Curacoa 19 da., with molasses, to Cortes, Isaacs & Harris.

Brig Sarah E. Newcomb, (of Boston,) Norris, St. Thomas 5 da., with sugar, &c., to Boyd & Hincken. Has had fine weather, with strong southerly winds, the passage.

Brig Anna M. Knight, Knight, Philadelphia.

Schr. Mollie Waters, (of Tappahan,) Folsom, Demerara 22 da., with sugar to A. E. Salamon & Co.—vessel to Winchester & Lloyd. Off in co. with schrs. Dragon and Ellen Perkins for New-York.

Schr. Theodore Edwards, Turk's Island 12 da., with salt to Woodruff & Robinson. Dec. 19, lat. 32, lon. 74, encountered a heavy gale from S. E. W., going round to N. W., and lasting 36 hours, during which lost mainsail, but sustained no other damage.

Schr. Carrie Hyer, Poland, Savannah 4 da., with lumber to H. W. Lord & Co.

Schr. Matilda, (of Gibraltar,) Stevens, Long Island, Bahamas 16 da., with salt to C. Ludman & Co. Has had heavy N. E. gales and calms the entire passage.

Schr. Mollie Plummer, Carthagena 20 da., with hides, coffee, &c., to Jed Frye & Co. Has had fine weather the entire passage.

Schr. Norwester, (of Gloucester,) Foster, Bermuda 11 da., with fruit to J. & T. Pearsall—vessel to B. J. Wenberg.

Schr. Nellie Bloomfield, Hobbie, Elizabethport, for New-Haven.

Schr. Margaret Kennedy, Mills, Elizabethport, for Stratford.

Schr. Cynthia Jane, Ball, Elizabethport, for Bridgeport.

Schr. Maggie Bell, Martin, Rockland 5 da., with lime to W. S. Brown.

Schr. Agnes, Young, Ellsworth 8 da., with lumber to master.

Schr. Nellie, Harrison, Providence, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Mansfield, Elwell, South Amboy, for East Greenwich.

Schr. Maria Jane, Thompson, South Amboy, for Boston.

Schr. Sarah Crowell, Hunter, Trenton, for Bridgeport.

Schr. D. F. Keeling, Robinson, Elizabethport, for Key West.

Schr. Ann Cariett, Westcott, Elizabethport, for Providence.

Schr. John Warren, McGar, Elizabethport, for Providence.

Schr. George Hotchkiss, Rackett, Eliza ethport, for Providence.

Schr. Gen. Knox, Lovell, Elizabethport, for Providence.

Schr. Dart, Johnson, Elizabethport, for Stamford.

Schr. Eva Lewis, Lewis, Elizabethport, for Northport.